



**Cambridge
U.F.O. Research
Group**

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DECEMBER, 1982

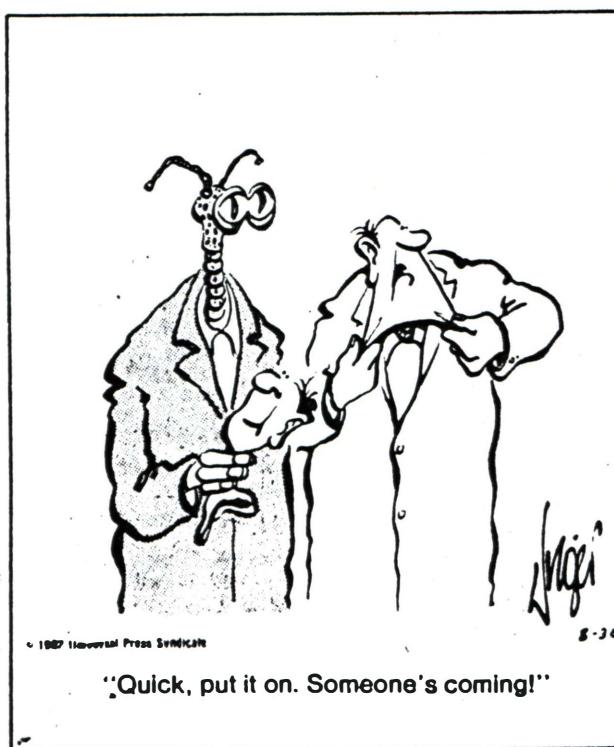


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CAMBRIDGE UFO RESEARCH GROUP NEWSLETTER - DECEMBER, 1982

Homer Shaeffer attended our September/October meeting. He showed his many slides he had accumulated over the years. Also he brought many books and periodicals for the members to browse through. He has been interested in UFO's for over 30 years, and as a result, has a lot of data.

In August, 1957, a most interesting landing case occurred in Galt (Cambridge). Homer was present at the landing sight and interviewed the witness. Big foot type tracks were found at this landing sight. Following are photos of the big foot type tracks and the article that appeared in the local paper concerning this landing. Homer has a scrap book of info on the landing.



UFO SIGHTINGS

1957

The Evening Reporter
Galt, Ontario
Saturday, August 3, 1957

BOY SAW "FLYING SAUCER" LAND "I WILL NEVER FORGET IT, I WAS PETRIFIED," BOY SAYS

By Jack Stevens, as told to Roy Francis

Young Jack, a 15-year-old Galt boy, told us on Friday that he'd actually seen a flying saucer land three days before. This is what happened, according to him. Jack is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stevens.

I know I'll never forget it, that's all. I was petrified, once I saw what it was! So I just stood and watched it settle. Minutes went by and I couldn't move. No one came out or anything. Then it began to lift, cut away across the small lake. That's the last I saw of it. I was glad to see it go.

Hell, I was out with Tex, my dog, when it happened. Sometimes I go out in the country, near the Paris highway, on my bike. Other times I cut across country, walking with Tex.

It was just on 10:30 in the morning, I'd imagine. I had got on the hills near the farm (owned by Harvey Filroy) and walked along one fence. It's about four miles from Galt, about four fields on the highway. Two small lakes lie down in some lower land. I stopped by a tree, just taking a breather.

I'm not sure if it was the noise, or if I first saw the light. But I did look up, past the tree, and saw a kind of bright light. It was moving quickly. At first, I figured it was a plane . . . then I saw it had an odd shape, sort of circular! And there was a queer, singing kind of hum, like a vibration!

I stared at it. The machine dived across the one small lake, from the northeast. I guess, then paused above a gully, about 300 yards from me! The top was bright and it didn't revolve, but the wide, round body was spinning very fast. As I watched, it hovered, then dived down like a helicopter! I saw light around it, but as the speed lessened they became sort of portholes. I couldn't see anything, but light was inside.

I was too scared to run . . . and I worried in case they heard Tex. He was barking and yelping fit to kill. Nothing came out of the white-colored machine, not in the time I stood there. And that must have been about 45 minutes. I couldn't see any hatches or doors. I guess I was praying nothing would come out. There was no sound from the thing at all.

As it came down, there was no flame . . . but I could see a red flame out the bottom as it hovered about two feet above the ground. Some part of it was out of my sight, below a hill. It looked as big as a house, but I think it was maybe 30-35 feet wide, maybe ten or 12 feet high. Later, as it began to rise, the flames stopped again.

It just sort of climbed without a sound, then zoomed out above the lake and away. For a short time I saw it, then it just vanished entirely! I'm not sure if I heard the hum later or not. Inside, I felt a bit cold, like when you see something you can't understand, something that is terrible.

BOY SEES "FLYING SAUCER" LAND
Saturday, August 3, 1957

No, I didn't go down to take a look around. I just beat it in a hurry. Later, I went there with Gerry and Danny and we found the prints and burned stubble in the gully. Some small trees and twigs were broken off too. No, I didn't make up the story . . . it's like I told you. The thing was there.

The Evening Reporter
Galt, Ontario.

Tuesday, August 13, 1957

"STRANGE FLYING OBJECT" SEEN HOVERING OVER PRESTON

A solitary "Strange Flying Object" was observed by two Preston police constables, R. L. (Len) Sneath, James Hewitt and one Preston fireman, Wm. Toleff, hovering over Preston and Kitchener last evening at 10 p.m.

A report was radioed from Galt police after calls from Elmwood Ave. residents in Galt reported the "Flying Object" heading towards Preston. Constable James Hewitt was on duty at Preston Police Station and answered the call.

The police cruiser was called back to the station and picked up Constable Hewitt and Fireman Toleff to investigate the call. The cruiser driven by Constable Sneath proceeded up the Breslau Road and stopped on the Kress Hill where the "object" was spotted by all three men.

Bill Toleff in describing "It" said, "It was a huge, shining object, circular in plan and appeared to have fire jetting out of the front or back, we couldn't tell which end, because it didn't have any front or back, just round."

Constable Sneath agreed with Bill on his description of the "Thing" and added, "It definitely was not an airplane because no plane could move in spurts as this did. It would speed away then stop dead and hover over the city maybe five minutes, then dart up and away at tremendous speeds.

"It was headed in a westerly direction" said Constable James Hewitt. "And I could hardly believe my eyes at the antics of the object. It was just unbelievable the way it could stop and stay stationary for the length of time it did."

Elmwood Ave. residents are definitely certain of what they saw and are backed up by the three Preston men.

That is the scene that was viewed from atop Kress Hill last night as described by the Preston men, and there appears to be no doubt in them as to what they saw, but what it was they do not know.



POINTING TO TRACK AT SIGHT

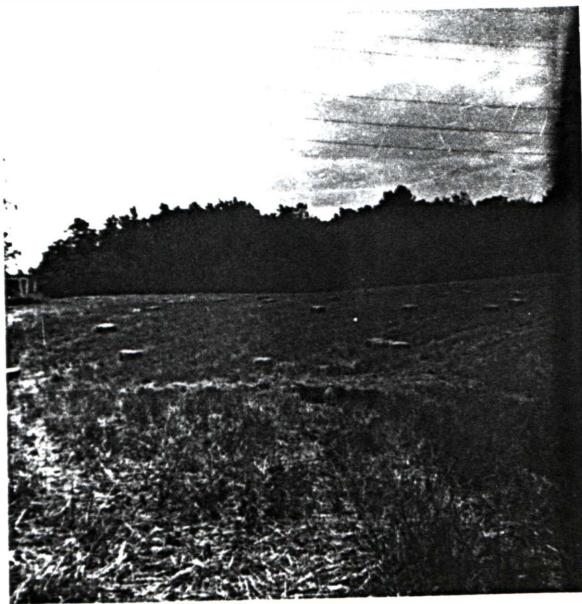
INVESTIGATORS
AT SIGHT
PLUS WITNESS



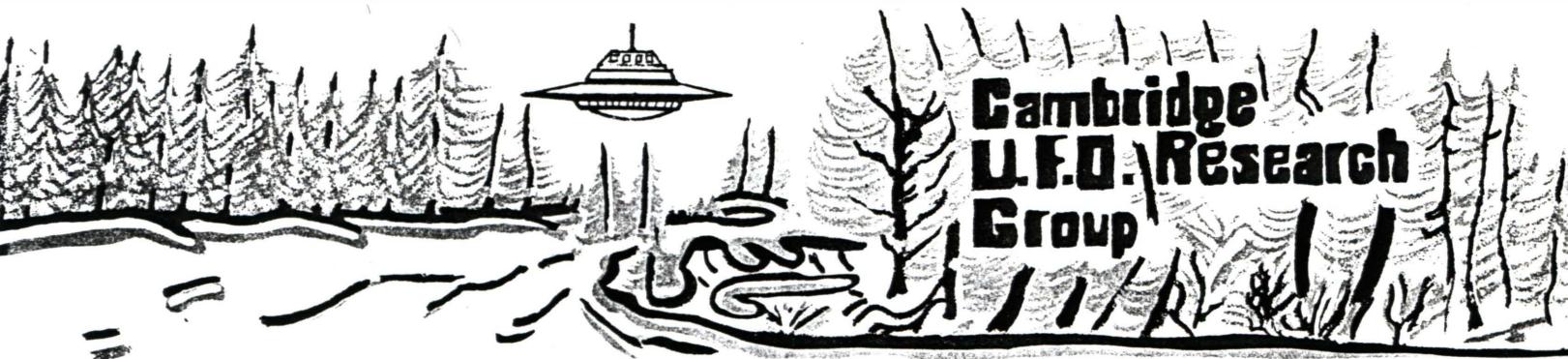
JACK STEVENS
WITNESS TO LANDING
EXTREME RIGHT



TRACK
FOUND
AT LANDING
SIGHT



LANDING
SITE



Our November meeting revolved around the Pinebush Road close encounter case. I played the tape of the session and we discussed the case thoroughly. The information pertaining to this follows.

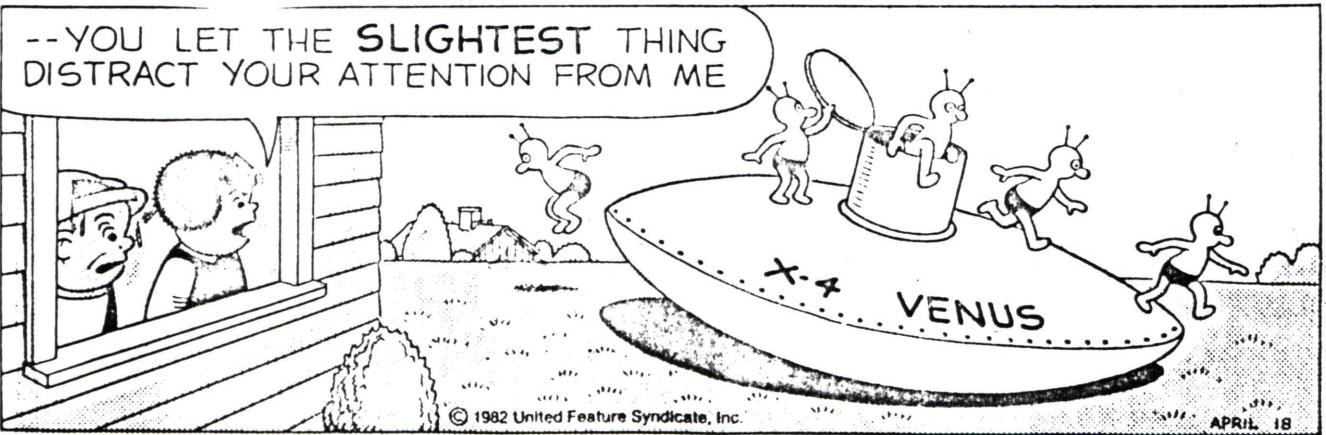
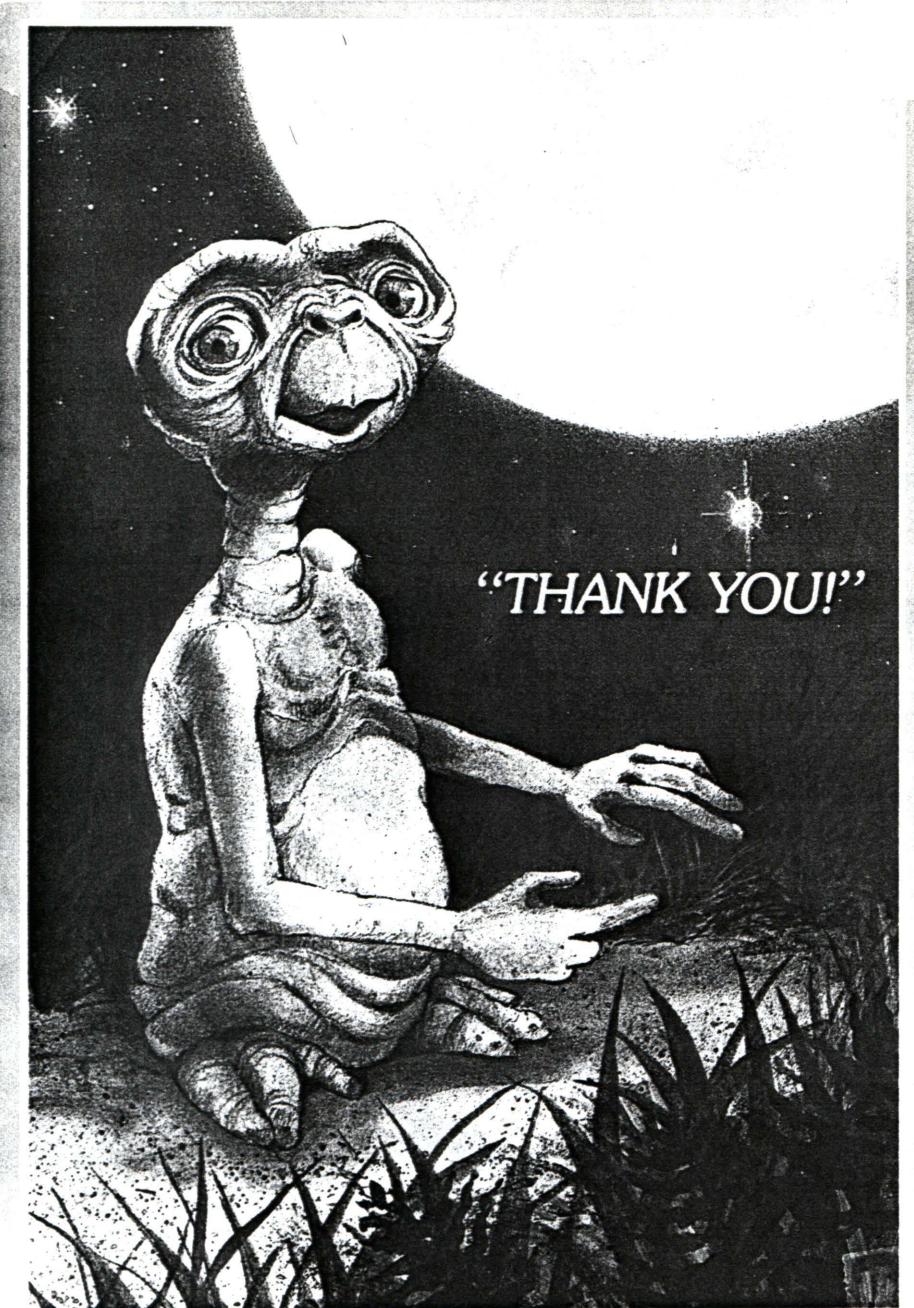
At our December meeting we again reviewed the Pinebush Road case and discussed our further taping. This as well, follows.

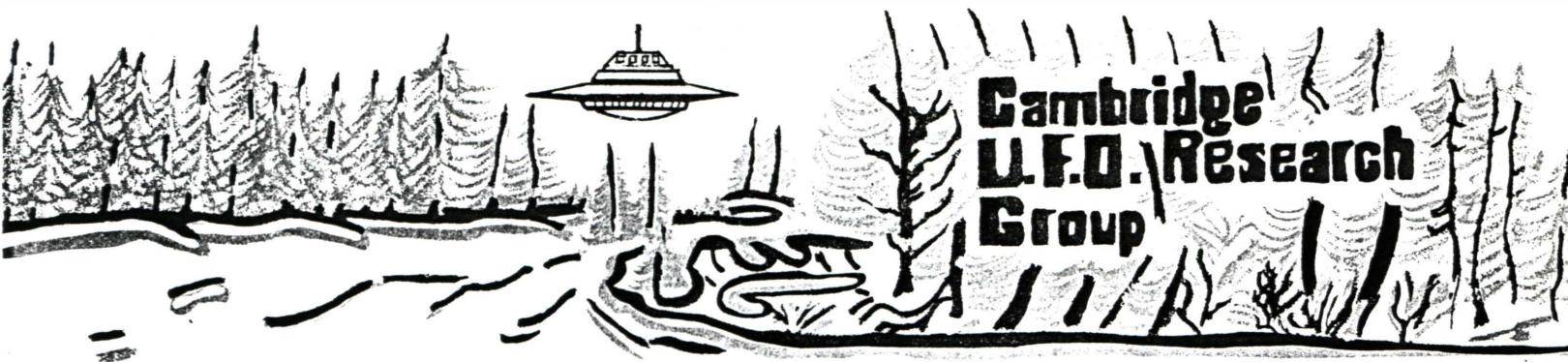
I was most pleasantly surprised at this meeting when Cecilia VanManen thanked me for all my work in keeping the group going, publishing the newsletter, and presented me with two gifts from the group. The card I received is appropriately cute, which I have copied. The thoughtfulness is appreciated.



Seasons Greetings!

Bonnie Wheeler, President,
Cambridge UFO Research Group.





November 2, 1982 First Session

On Tuesday, November^{2nd}, 1982, myself and two members accompanied the witness of the CE 1 (which occurred on Pinebush Road, Cambridge, on November 18, 1980 - See Volume II, Issue 4, December, 1980 Newsletter), to a session wherein she was put into a state of complete relaxation, meditation, by Mr. Veiledal, R.M., in order to ascertain if anything happened during the missing 15 minutes. Once the witness was completely relaxed, myself and Mr. Veiledal asked her questions pertaining to this sighting. The session was tape recorded and the results are as follows:

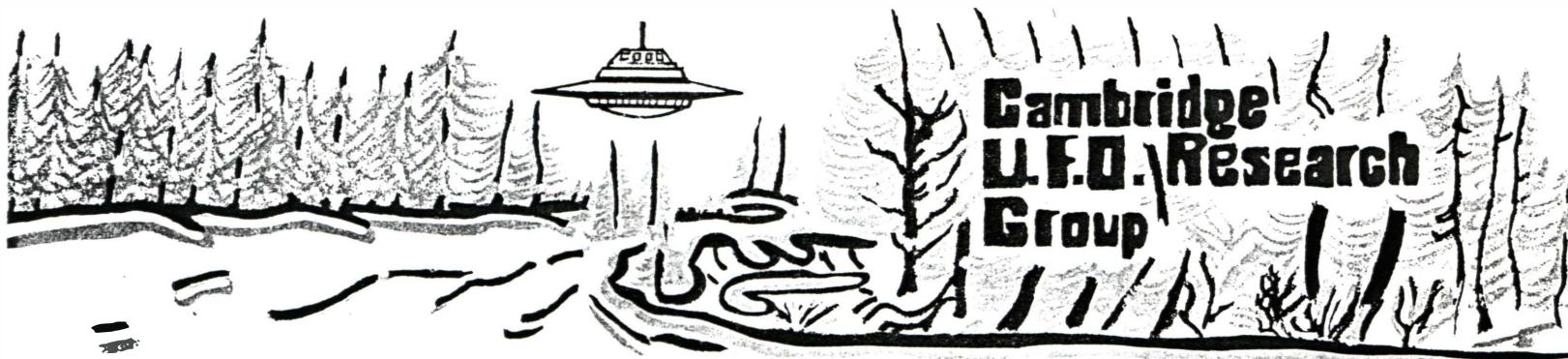
She said she somehow got out of her car, with the lights beckoning her. She entered a small craft and once inside, was squashed. She said it was cold inside. No entity was seen at this point. The door closed and she couldn't get out. The door opened and they took her out of the craft and the door then shut. She was taken to a large craft. This large craft had a flip flop, swing door, which opened and she entered. She couldn't walk, she was on something and was moving. Many ugly beings with eyes were all over in this large craft. They had no faces, just eyes. All she could see were bright, large, ugly, eyes, she called these beings "frigging ants". The eyes on these beings frightened her. (Note: In the Betty and Barney Hill case, Betty Andreasson case and Travis Walton case, the first impression they received when entering the craft were the "eyes", also Travis Walton was taken in a small craft up to a large craft). She was taken through a long tunnel with rough edges. The tunnel went to a room with "dam" doors. She then saw lights in this room. She was taken into this bright room and examined. She said here clothes were removed. She then called the beings evil. She said she was very cold. Something like suction cups were stuck on her arms and hands. She said this is why she developed grey, blotchy patches a few days after the sighting. She saw 3 eyes sitting on chairs. Through mental telepathy the "creeps" in the chair told her she was rejected because she had no parts, she was different (she had had a hysterectomy) - (Note: The Betty Hill and Betty Andreasson cases were similar). She was mad and wanted to go home. They wouldn't let her go.



She told them she was a Christian and she kept praying (similar to Betty Andreasson). She could see eyes all the time. The eyes hurt her eyes bad. She didn't think they were friendly. She said they wanted to see her again, so she would not be afraid. The 3 eyes in the chair didn't speak, but all the ants did what the 3 eyes said, they controlled the other ants. The 3 eyes told them what to do, through thought waves. She said the 3 were the "big shits". They commanded the ugly grotesque beings. The 3 eyes just sat there and commanded. She said they gave her a tablet, which made her mouth very dry and made her thirsty, she wanted a drink. She said this tablet was given to her to make her forget the incident. When asked to describe the beings again, she said they were frigging ants, creepy, crawling, frigging things, with big eyes, ugly grotesque eyes. She briefly mentioned seeing something like computers.

As we were questioning the witness, the emotion in her face was highly evident. She was reliving the experience and was most upset, as evidence of her distraught state many times.

At this point, Mr. Veiledal felt she was very tired and the session should end. Mr. Veiledal told her she would feel relaxed and she would remember everything.



Follow Up After First Session

After the session of November 2nd, wherein Jean kept mentioning the "eyes", we found out from her husband that she has been pulling at her eyes during her sleep. Jean's husband tries to remove her hand's from her eyes when this happens. Sometimes he's not able to pull her hands away from her eyes. Jean said she has wakened some mornings with her hands on her eyes and her eyes will be red and sore.

Tuesday evening, November 9th, Jean's husband ran out of gas on Pinebush Road, the location of Jean's sighting. When Jean arrived to rescue her husband he was visibly upset. He had seen strange lights moving about the sky in an erratic manner. He said planes cannot perform manoeuvres like that, nor can helicopters. He wanted to get out of there as fast as possible.

On Wednesday morning November 10, Jean had a most strange and frightening experience. Jean was in a hurry to clean up, as she wanted to leave for shopping she had to do. She went into her bedroom to make her bed and suddenly she felt tired, then had the feeling like she was going to passout. She flaked out on the bed and lay there. Suddenly she felt she could not move any part of her body, she couldn't even open her eyes. She felt something was pulled up over her face. She tried to open her eyes and move her body, but could not. She felt a hand moving over her body touching her chest, etc. She wondered why her two dogs did not bark. Then she knew it was not a physical man that was feeling her all over. She saw her husband's face and he said, "I'm here because your brother is leaving for Africa, not Singapore." She wondered why her husband didn't say anything about this thing touching her. By the pressure Jean knew the thing was using his left hand. She could feel the heavy weight of his hand intimately touching her. She said she reached a sexual climax, but didn't have intercourse. She heard the telephone ring, the phone was nearby, but the ring sounded distant and far away. She wanted to answer it badly to tell someone what was happening. She struggled to open her eyes, but could not. She then felt he was through with her, felt him leave. She could then open her eyes and move. She immediately called her husband, who told her to leave the house. She said she was going to face this and wasn't going to run away.



She then called her best friend to come over, but she couldn't until after lunch. Jean then went and sat in the chair all morning. She tried to understand what happened, she felt she was going crazy. She completely broke down. She felt this was an insult to her body, someone, other than her husband had violated her body. She was mad and upset, someone had come in and taken advantage of her body.

I talked to Jean that morning after her frightening experience. I tried to calm her down and did to a certain degree. We felt it was important for Jean to have another meditation session immediately to help her cope with this turn of events. An appointment was arranged for that very evening.

November 10, 1982 Second Session

Jean was obviously distraught that evening, due to her morning's frightening experience. It was difficult for Mr. Veiledal to put her into a state of relaxation. Mr. Veiledal guided Jean to the beginning of the sighting, when she saw the craft in front of her and the steady lights. Jean said it was as if the lights were talking to her. The lights were pulling her, the lights took her out of the car. The lights were like a magnet. She was blinded by the lights and could not see how she entered the small craft. She couldn't get away. She was left in the small craft. The craft was moving too fast. We asked her questions about being in the larger craft, the tunnel and the examination room. She said she couldn't answer us, but she was trying. We asked her why she couldn't tell us about being in the examining room, she said we wouldn't understand. She said it wasn't right. She said that last week she could communicate with them, they were in this room when we were also. She said they won't let her tell us anything this time. She said they could do whatever they wanted. She said some of them want to contact us, but she didn't know why. She said the "bastards" were playing games with her, didn't we know that. Sometimes they are there and sometimes they are not, and they can stop and return. She said they were controlling her because they wouldn't let her answer us. She said it was like they were there, then there's a blanket and that's it. They come and they go. When asked if she could see computers (reference to the first session), she said they won't let her. She said she really

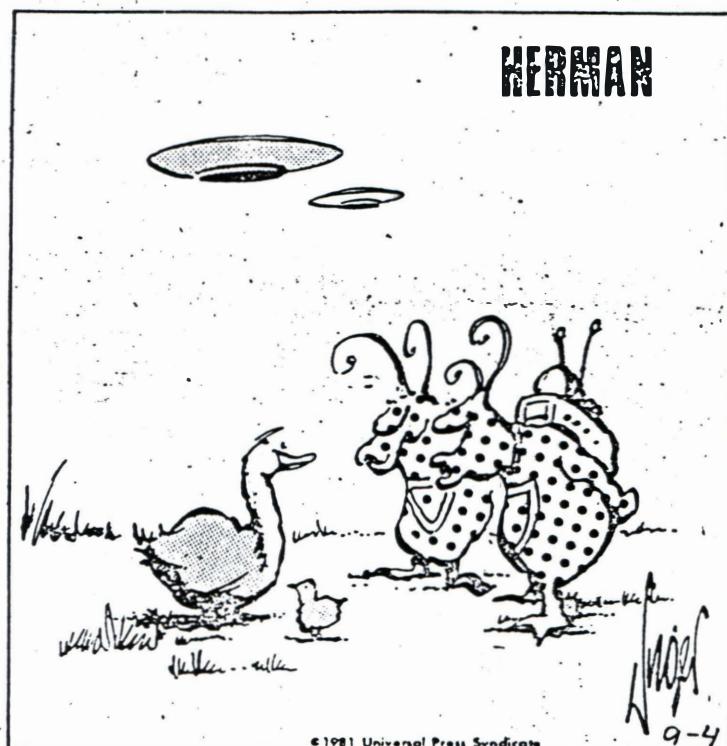


does not want to see them again. She said she could see them sometimes here by their eyes, she couldn't look at them this time. She kept repeating "she can't". We decided to end the session at this time.

When talking to Jean afterwards, she could remember the leaders chairs being on a platform of sorts. These chairs resembled "Santa Claus" chairs and were otherwise of normal proportions. Upon questioning her further, she stated that in the examination room the same thing happened to her as had happened that morning. That is to say, the "eyes" touched her all over intimately. That is the reason why she was blocking out answering questions during this session. She was so upset at what happened that she didn't want to tell us. She was ashamed and horrified.



The controversial TV program NOVA recently aired a UFO documentary entitled "The Case of the UFO's". As the whole program was biased against UFO's, a very upsetting response was forthcoming from all concerned UFO researchers. MUFON, in their September, 1982, Issue No. 175, Journal, inserted a "Directors Open Letter", pertaining to this program. This open letter is attached.



"We flew over one of your cities on the way in . . . very impressive!"

Punch



"It seems only yesterday that you walked through that wall and said, 'Greetings, Earthling!'"

NOVA: DIRECTOR'S OPEN LETTER

September 29, 1982

To: An Open Letter to all State and Provincial Directors and Board of Directors of the Mutual UFO Network, Inc./MUFON

From: Walter H. Andrus, Jr., International Director

Subject: Public Broadcasting System NOVA Program titled "The Case of the UFOs" to be aired October 12, 1982

After requesting a private showing of the program on September 20, 1982 via WTTW in Chicago, Dr. J. Allen Hynek called Walt Andrus to express his displeasure with the program and to share a proposed editorial that will appear in the CUFOS monthly publication. I have attached a copy of the publicity release to MUFON from the WGBH Public Information office in New York City, which sounds exciting, but does not mention the names of any of the participants. To do so would disclose that the program is a "debunking effort" and would automatically reduce the number of viewers, since the general public is seeking solid information on the UFO phenomenon.

The featured participants are James E. Oberg, Philip J. Klass, Michael A. Persinger, Ph.D. (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada), Dr. Brian Brady (U.S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, CO), W. "Bill" Ireland (New Zealand Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research) with brief edited appearances by Dr. Bruce S. Maccabee and Alan Hendry. Dr. Hynek advised that four reels of film were made about himself and the work of the Center for UFO Studies, by the film crew, however none of this was used and his name was never mentioned in the program. Both Dr.

Maccabee's and Alan Hendry's contributions were edited in such a manner that it was made to appear that they agreed with the aforementioned debunkers.

When John Groom was in Houston, Texas making the program, he filmed over two reels of video tape of John Schuessler, discussing the Cash/Landrum case at the site that was also not used. During his visit, Mr. Groom spent considerable time at the home of James Oberg in nearby Friendswood, Texas filming sequences which are featured in the program. This created suspicion in Mr. Schuessler's mind concerning the integrity of John Groom's production as a legitimate UFO program. His suspicions have now been confirmed.

Dr. Hynek is submitting a guest editorial for publication in the MUFON UFO Journal expressing his disgust and contempt with this obvious UFO debunking program since only the vocal minorities were featured. MUFON in Seguin was never contacted to provide material or suggestions for the filming. A telephone call, after the film was completed, from Miss Elise Katz, WGBH in Boston, seeking publicity photographs on August 10, 1982 to publicize the program and for their news release kit was the first time your Director had heard about the program. When I quizzed her concerning who was in the film, she noted that it included Travis Walton, the 1978 New Zealand motion picture films and the Deputy Val Johnson incident in Warren, Minnesota. She avoided naming the participants, only the cases to be discussed.

Needless to say, Dr. Hynek and your International Director, Walt Andrus, were more than mildly concerned with the unfavorable impression that the general public will receive after viewing and hearing the debunker's viewpoints, regardless of

how farfetched their theories and explanations may be when the program has been billed as a scientific expose. I telephoned the WGBH Public Information Office, 609 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, telephone number (212) 759-8851 and asked for the Press Contact, Wilma Hill. In her absence, I talked to Cindi Jessen, Promotion Assistant, who was also a party to the News Release dated August 26, 1982. When I asked her if she had screened the program before writing the publicity release, she replied in the affirmative. When I pointed out to her that only the major debunkers were featured in the program, she admitted that the film would be objectionable to serious UFO researchers and possibly the general public. I asked her to arrange for an advanced private showing in San Antonio through KLRN-TV, the PBS outlet, as she had done for Dr. Hynek, but she refused. (After having eliminated Dr. Hynek from the finished program, they may have felt a little guilty.)

Upon further quizzing Cindi Jessen on how the participants were selected for the filming, she said that the list was provided by Kendrick Frazier to the producers. As most of you know, Kendrick Frazier is the Editor of "The Skeptical Inquirer, The Zetetic" published by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. Whether John Mansfield or John Groom (BBC) were fully aware of the biased backgrounds on these men I do not know, however their editing of the film, leaving out the people who could contribute positive information was very obvious and appeared intentional.

When pressed further, Cindi Jessen said that all complaints must be filed in writing with the Executive Producer for NOVA, John Mansfield, since "The Case of the UFOs" is a

(continued on next page)

Open Letter, Continued

WGBH/BBC co-production, produced by John Groom (BBC/British Broadcasting Company).

Since any statement that your International Director could make in the Journal or Dr. Hynek's guest editorial could not be published and received by our members before October 12, I am resorting to this open letter to key MUFON Directors throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

I personally called Mr. Howard Gutin, General Manager of KLRN-TV in San Antonio, Texas and asked permission to do a rebuttal immediately after the PBS airing on October 12th. He though it was a fine idea, but declined since their October program schedule has already gone to press and could not be changed at this late date. He has invited me to do a UFO segment for airing in November that will present the positive aspects of the UFO phenomenon and investigative activities of MUFON. He was very receptive to my objections and felt that PBS should "flag" their stations if they anticipated a program that would create complaints.

How can the recipients of this letter help in neutralizing the negative opinions of the vocal debunkers in the minds of the general public and WGBH in particular?

1. Please contact the general manager of your PBS outlet that carries the NOVA series and volunteer to work with them as I have done in San Antonio, expressing your dissatisfaction with the October 12th program.

2. Communicate the information in this letter and WGBH news release to not only the MUFON members in your state, through the State Section Directors or directly through your own mailing list, but also to the news media.

3. Write and file a letter of complaint immediately after the program is aired on October 12th expressing your displeasure with the fact that the NOVA series on PBS would present such a biased program utilizing only the opinions and hypotheses of the members of the UFO Sub-Committee of "The Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal," who have dedicated

NOVA: GUEST EDITORIAL

By J. Allen Hynek, PhD.

One should perhaps sympathize with the producers of the NOVA series. They really bought a pig-in-the-poke when they purchased the program "The Case of the UFO" with which they opened their new TV season on Oct. 12. One can hope that they have better luck with ensuing programs, and also, one can hope that they do not continue to produce misleading advance advertising.

The program was advertised widely as "a rigorous, scientific investigation of the fact, fiction and hoax of unidentified flying objects," and the press release stated, "NOVA takes a penetrating look at several famous UFO reports. . . and proves that

themselves to explaining away the UFO phenomenon with their own preconceived opinions. Please address your letter to:

Mr. John Mansfield
Executive Producer for NOVA
WGBH Educational Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134

Be sure to identify the program date, and the PBS station where you viewed the program. The WGBH Public Information Office in New York, NY has recommended this as the proper procedure in which to voice complaints.

The program should be more appropriately titled "The Case Against the UFO," instead of being billed as "The Case of the UFOs."

This is an opportunity for everyone interested in securing answers and resolving the UFO phenomenon to take positive action by getting actively involved as suggested in your own communities. This open letter will be published in a future issue of the MUFON UFO JOURNAL.

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Andrus, Jr.
International Director

serious study of these mysterious phenomena is very much alive, and may just now be on the verge of significant discoveries." A come-on if there ever was one! The actual program, however, gave the impression that anyone spending time on broad-based investigations of the UFO phenomenon was not playing with a full deck of cards.

I had the opportunity of previewing "The Case of the UFO" through the courtesy of WTTW, the PBS station in Chicago, several weeks before its airing, and was shocked at the unfair treatment the subject was given. Having been involved, with Allan Hendry, in several days of taping for this program at the Center for UFO Studies, I was amazed to see how much material was edited out, making for a very biased presentation. For example: we had been asked for a "really good case" to re-enact for taping. Hendry, using our criteria for good cases, (a close encounter, completely independent witnesses, and preferably a daytime occurrence) suggested a case he had carefully investigated some years ago, the Joliet case of May 8, 1977 (see *UFO Handbook*, p. 114) in which a research chemist and her husband, in one car, and a physician and his wife in another car, 15 miles apart but on the same road, saw at about 2 p.m., a silver "straw hat" as large as the moon, fly silently over the top of their cars (moving rapidly and against the local wind direction).

The four witnesses were kind enough to give up a day of their lives to re-enact the event for NOVA in the interests (they thought) of science and truth. But NOVA never used this, I imagine, not because they could explain it, but because they couldn't! Instead, they used their time on the fake pictures from Warminster, England, UFOs which are easily shown to be Soviet space shots, and on one astronaut (Conrad) downplaying astronaut sightings in general. (No mention, of course, was made of

(continued on next page)

Guest Editorial, Continued

astronauts Slayton, McDivitt, and Cooper, all of whom have told me of their unexplained sightings.)

The program was in many respects a Kangaroo Court treatment of the subject. Not one recognized UFOlogist was allowed time to rebut the lengthy and, in my opinion, highly parochial, statements of Oberg, Klass, Ireland, Brady, and Persinger, none of whom really addressed the actual nature of the overall UFO phenomenon; i.e., the many, many Close Encounter cases such as those that have been reported in the issues of this publication, the hundreds of cases of reported UFO interference with the electrical systems of vehicles (no mention of the work of Rodeghier on 441 such cases), and the continuous flow of UFO reports over the past three decades, from all over the world, and many coming from technically trained people in very responsible positions. Although this was the gist of the NOVA taping at the Center, which took more than a day, none of this was used.

As Erwin Polakoff, Counsel for the Center humorously pointed out, it doesn't take a lawyer to see that an injustice has been done. It would be unthinkable in any American court of justice to limit itself to prosecution with no time allowed for rebuttal. Even the few cases that were included, supposedly to illustrate the true nature of the UFO phenomenon (Travis Walton, Val Johnson, New Zealand. . . .no E-M cases, no airplane pilot sightings, no animal reaction cases, no human injury cases. . . .) were Klassified and Obergized to IFOs on the grounds. I suspect, that since we know a priori that such things cannot exist (what things? . . . the Phenomenon certainly exists), even these cases *must* have a prosaic explanation. Just another example of "It can't be, therefore it isn't."

We learn from Walt Andrus that Cindi Jessen, Promotion Assistant to NOVA, admitted to him that the final participants in the production were selected by (just guess who?). . . .Kendrick Frazier, Editor of "The Skeptical Inquirer" published by the Committee for the Scientific

Investigation of the Claims of the Paranormal! If we needed any further evidence that this committee is devoted to the maintenance of a position, we have it here.

Walt Andrus further informs us that when John Groom (the BBC coordinator. . . .this program was originally done for the BBC) was in Houston, he taped over two reels of an interview with John Schuessler at the site of the very excellent Cash-Landrum case, but that none of this was used. Nor were the several reels of tape made at the Center for UFO Studies in Evanston describing the work of the Center and the overall nature of the phenomenon and various theories about it; nor the Center's participation in the taping in Canada at the time of the Persinger interview. The only part of the long Center sequence used is that of Hendry discussing IFOs and the common mistakes people make, but so adroitly edited that he comes across largely as a debunker.

One gets the feeling that NOVA thinks that once a prank, a misidentification, a hoax, has been exposed, the UFO mystery is solved. Yes, NOVA, serious UFO investigators do know about balloons, twinkling stars, wishful thinkers who border on the "Kooky," and that the great majority of original, raw UFO reports have a natural, prosaic explanation. And yes, NOVA, serious UFOlogists do know about Venus and advertising planes and missile launches, and do not take UFO reports spawned by such stimuli seriously. Yet valuable time was spent by NOVA on just such reports, implying it would seem, that if one can prove the existence of counterfeit money, the existence of legitimate coinage is denied.

There was a certain tragic humor to the program: it was as though one had made a documentary to prove that the common cold did not exist by parading healthy humans before the camera while totally ignoring all those in the room who were sneezing and wiping dripping noses! In another way, the program was a brave stand in a losing battle against facts: the continuous flow of reports, from responsible people, from all over the world. A startling example of this stand

was the attempt to explain away the Travis Walton case as the result of an electromagnetic plasma produced by geologic faults, causing brain centers in Travis Walton to conjure up pictures of aliens who abducted him and kept him captive for four days! Mighty powerful plasma! Of course, nothing was said of the fact that Walton was physically missing (and was searched for) for four days.

This disappointing NOVA program clearly points up the need for a really good documentary (one which, so to speak, takes into account the sneezes and the drippy noses!) which treats cases *representative of whole classes of cases* (such as E-M cases, animal cases, Close Encounters of the First Kind, etc) which have defied rational explanation. We need a documentary that presents the nature of the UFO phenomenon, its global occurrence, and portrays the witnesses as something more than gullible fools; a documentary that will examine what is observed, by whom, where, when, and which will present fairly, in the time allowed, a sufficient number of cases, each representing hundreds of documented cases like it.

Such a documentary will easily demonstrate that the NOVA presentation was inexcusably biased and hardly an example of what NOVA purports to stand for: honest and unbiased reporting of relevant facts. Indeed, if NOVA were to make available to the Center the unused footage in this documentary venture, a reasonably good documentary could be salvaged! In the meantime, I would urge all readers to let their local PBS station know their feelings about "The Case of the UFO." (In so doing, be sure to mention the date and time of the showing, to identify the program properly.)

**Center for UFO Studies
P.O. Box 1402
Evanston, IL 60204**



The attached articles pertain to the controversial show which appeared on "Nova" about the subject of UFO's, unfortunately a highly one-sided show against



THE CASE OF THE U.F.O.s

Do they exist? Or are they simply hoax, illusion and wishful thinking? NOVA takes TV's first scientific look into the possibility that we are not alone.
Tuesday, October 12

NOVA: Ten Years on the ★ Frontiers of Science ★

As NOVA enters its 10th season on public television, the award-winning WGBH science series moves back to its popular Tuesday night time slot.

Described by *The Los Angeles Times* as "the best science series on television," NOVA continues to "enlighten, educate and entertain scientists and science novices alike," according to

critics. October on NOVA begins with "The Case of the UFOs," Tuesday, October 12 at 8pm, an examination of the evidence for and against the existence of extraterrestrial visitors.

On Tuesday the 19th, NOVA travels to Nepal to report on "The Fragile Mountain," exploring the accelerating erosion of the Himalayas and the ensu-

ent threat of disastrous floods in Northern India. On Tuesday, October 26 in "The Mind Machines," NOVA talks to proponents and critics of "artificial intelligence" and examines the controversy over the possibility that computers may ultimately have the capacity to mimic the human mind.

In celebration of its milestone 10th PBS season, WGBH will publish *NOVA: Adventures in Science* next month. The book highlights some of NOVA's most popular programs from seasons past and contains a special introduction by Executive Producer John Mansfield about the making of science documentaries.

As does the television series, NOVA the book focuses on people asking questions about the mysteries of life; and like the program, the book illuminates the world of science for the uninitiated, through episodes ranging from classic natural history and outer space adventure, to issues of everyday life. *NOVA: Adventures in Science* is laced with interviews and anecdotes from the most popular NOVA programs over the past decade.

NOVA is seen on Tuesdays at 8pm on Channel 2.

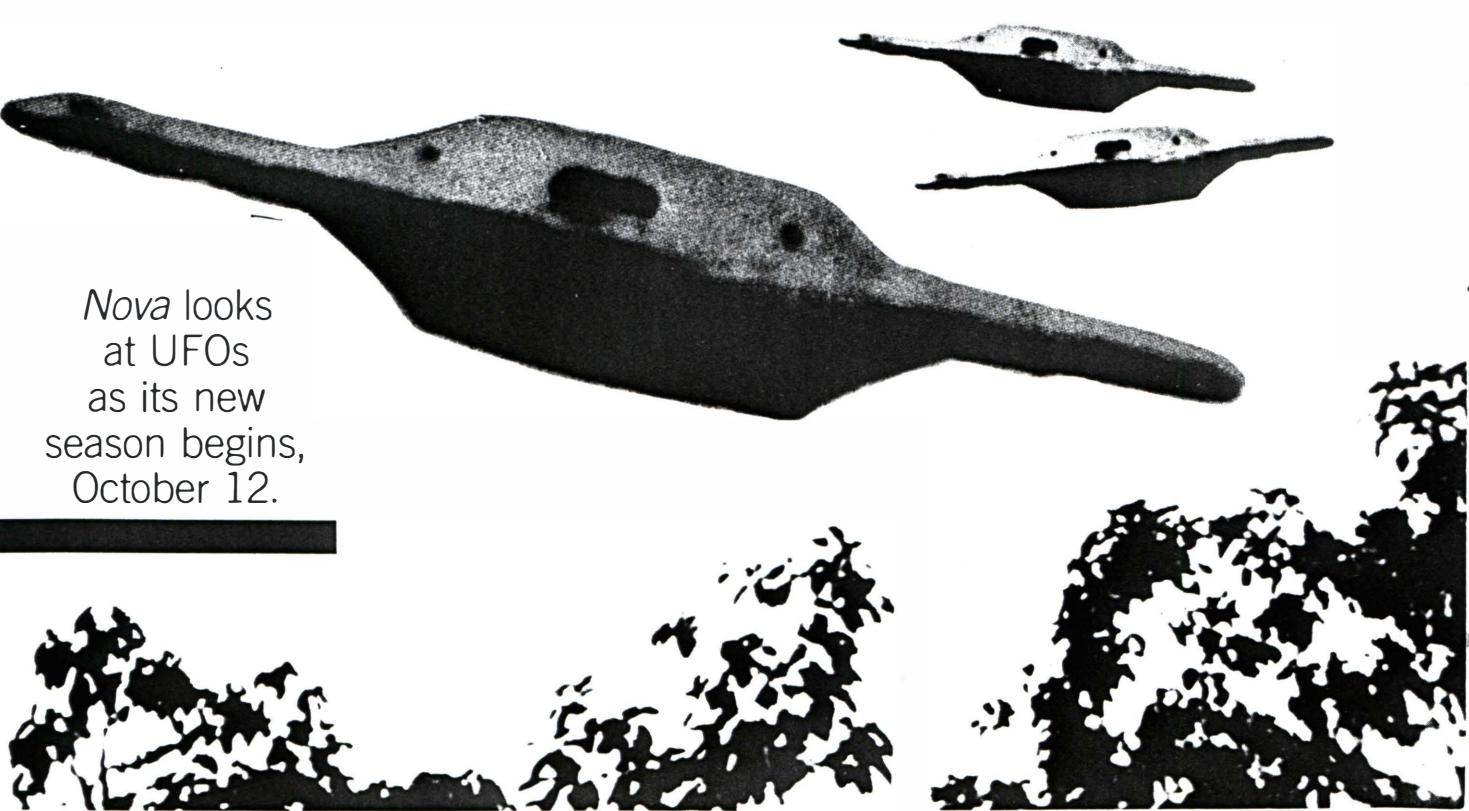
NOVA travels to Nepal on October 19 to report on "The Fragile Mountain," an exploration of the erosion of the Himalayas.



We may need them more than they need us.

BY GERALD JONAS

Nova looks
at UFOs
as its new
season begins,
October 12.



UFOs

Jonathan Schell, in his book *The Fate of the Earth*, suggests that the current popularity of science fiction, whose great theme is alien life, may be a symptom of the nuclear age. Just thinking that intelligence exists elsewhere in the universe may help us live with the possibility that the entire human race could vanish in a radioactive cloud at any moment.

Schell's thinking echoes Susan Sontag's in a 1965 article in *Commentary*. Sontag suggested that the Japanese fascination with city-leveling creatures,

such as Godzilla and Rodan, reflected the national trauma over the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The first flying saucers (unidentified flying objects, or UFOs) were seen in this country near Mount Rainier, in Washington, on June 24, 1947. Less than two years after the awesome unveiling of the atomic bomb, the date alone suggests an explanation along the lines offered by Schell and Sontag. Were Americans collectively fearful of the Pandora's box that nuclear scientists had opened? Were we waiting to be punished for this transgression, or did the national mania for flying saucers reflect a sense of pride? Having unlocked nature's terrible secret, were we now ready to take on the universe?

One trouble with such psychohistorical explanations is that they cannot be submitted to any verifying test. Essentially, your guess is as good as mine.

Gerald Jonas is a writer on the staff of *The New Yorker*. He writes frequently about science fiction.

Many tens of thousands of Americans have reported seeing what could be described as UFOs. Some believe them to be otherworldly vehicles carrying visitors from outer space. Others think they are just a cover for a Soviet or an American secret-weapons-development program. Though the U.S. Air Force has conducted two exhaustive investigations and issued fat reports, each one has concluded that there is no evidence for the existence of UFOs with supernatural, extraterrestrial, or military origin. People with tendencies toward paranoia have taken these official disclaimers as proof not only that something strange is going on in the skies but that the authorities are trying to keep the truth from us.

Clearly when it comes to UFOs, little credence is placed in the opinion of the experts. The desire to believe in UFOs apparently runs far in advance

'Nova's' Tenth

Once again *Nova* will offer "a stimulating mix of all aspects of science, from people to animals and back again," says coordinating producer Colin Moor. But this season will be special: It's the series's tenth on public television. The celebration will occur January 4 with a replay of the very first *Nova* show, "The Making of a Natural History Film." This is a backstage look at wildlife cinematography, and, says Moor, "it's as fresh today as when it first appeared."

of the evidence. But anyone trying to ... this desire to a recent historical event must contend with the simple fact that UFOs are hardly unique to our era. People have been seeing strange things in the skies—including what might now be called flying saucers—for centuries, for millennia, for just as long, in fact, as they have been scaring one another with tales about monsters.

Historic... when people turned their glance skyward, their imaginations played with reality. Curiosity about visible celestial objects led our ancestors to astronomy, the mother of modern science (and of astrology as well). Once the more predictable goings-on were charted, the causes of less periodic events, such as eclipses and comets, were studied, paving the way for the scientific revolution.

The eventual triumph of the scientific viewpoint explained any number of strange astronomical events that the older medieval world view had ruled supernatural. But what science gave with one hand, it took back with the other. A bright light in the sky might be caused by an errant rock from space or by an exploding star; it could no longer be thought of as a sign from some heavenly intelligence.

Most UFO sightings can plausibly be attributed to natural, terrestrial causes. Many can be traced to objects unfamiliar to most of us, such as high-altitude weather balloons, or to familiar phenomena that appear in unusual settings or conformations, such as oddly shaped clouds or ball lightning or an especially vivid display of aurora borealis. A few appear to be outright hoaxes

(or unconscious fabrications), designed to attract attention. And some, surely, derive from a sense of loneliness or vulnerability. A sign that someone or something out there not only recognizes one's existence but appreciates one's true worth can assuage a gnawing anxiety about one's fate. This is the kind of feeling that a movie like *E.T.* so cleverly manipulates.

In 1947 as a preadolescent trembling on the brink of a world whose complexity awed and frightened me, I remember staring out the window of my twelfth-floor Manhattan apartment, watching the lights in the sky that were planes taking off and landing at La Guardia Airport and waiting breathlessly for one light to veer off suddenly, marking the arrival of alien observers. I never doubted that if they came I would be able to spot them and, via the burst of thought waves that would accompany my discovery, draw them to my window, to my welcome.

The feeling that *we are not alone* finds expression in the fringes of modern science as well. The scientific approach to the question of whether life exists elsewhere in the universe usually begins with this chain of logic: An absolute prerequisite for life-as-we-know-it is an earth-type planet circling a solar-type star. What are the chances that such planets exist out there? Astronomers approach this problem from two sides, the theoretical and the observational. Current theories about the process of planet formation suggest that the heavens are chockablock with replicas of our solar system. Just a few

years ago, theorists were insisting that with so many billions of stars out there, there almost had to be planets like ours on which life could have evolved. And with perhaps millions of inhabited planets, some were probably advanced enough to master interstellar flight or at least interstellar communication. Moved by this logic, scientists organized a search for signs of intelligence in the electromagnetic radiation that is constantly bombarding our atmosphere from outer space. They have focused huge radio telescopes on portions of the spectrum where astronomers believe a life-form would most likely leave a message. So far, all the results have been negative. If someone is sending, we are not looking in the right place.

Meanwhile, other astronomers have been scanning the sky not for signs of life but for hard evidence that at least *some* earthlike planets exist out there. Search methods vary, but essentially they are looking for tiny perturbations in the motions of known stars, little departures from expected behavior that could be caused only by the gravitational pull of a planetary companion. This is painstaking work that may require detailed comparisons of photographic plates going back 100 years. So far, there is no general agreement on any *one* planet, but there are lots of "probables" and one or two hot candidates.

Aside from simple curiosity—of the type that launched the scientific revolution in the first place—the search for extrasolar planets and extraterrestrial life touches on one of humankind's greatest needs. If we are indeed the only intelligent life in the universe, then we have no way of evaluating our progress and our problems from another perspective. The desire for an objective benchmark to measure ourselves by is older than the threat of nuclear holocaust or the gullibility of UFO enthusiasts. It lies, I believe, at the root of all imaginative literature, whether one calls it science fiction or epic myth. So far only through flights of fancy have we been able to create a wider context in which our limitations and strengths can be considered with some dispassion. Until we have incontrovertible evidence that the UFOs have landed or that someone out there is talking on our wavelength, we will have to be satisfied with the tales we tell ourselves. This suggests a final paradox: The enthusiasts who believe in the extraterrestrial origin of UFOs without a shred of proof may be suffering not from delusions but from a lack of imagination. ■

20 Oct '82

Dear Bonnie,

For your consideration to publish:

Have you ever tried to eliminate a dimension? Or two, three or four? Like: "I'll eliminate Length this morning". Or, "my life will continue as before without Width; Time & Breadth I'll tackle tomorrow". You wouldn't rate even a "nice try" (unless you hope to make points working out a problem in two dimensions namely, Plane Geometry). The Universe of four dimensions exists & persists.

So, what's with our glib merchants positing as fact that ET etherians dawdle in and out of our reality, instantly leaving their six-eight-ten dimension world and manifesting in our four dimensions? The etherians "shed" six-eight or more dimensions to appear in our four? Can we, you, add six-eight more dimensions so as to manifest in their world (s)? So, right now, try to add one dimension even! Go on, try!

The reason we can't change our world (and they can't change theirs) -- the laws of physics are constant thruout the Universe. That is, IF there is a "they". But the Universe persists
ET etherian theory is theory only. Thereom, never!

This response of mine is to overcome a terrible case of the cute's so many UFO writers inflict on us. They use declarative sentences: their theory demands the subjunctive tense. UFO writers would serve us better to stay away from Unfounded, Fictionalized Observations. There's enough "U" as is.



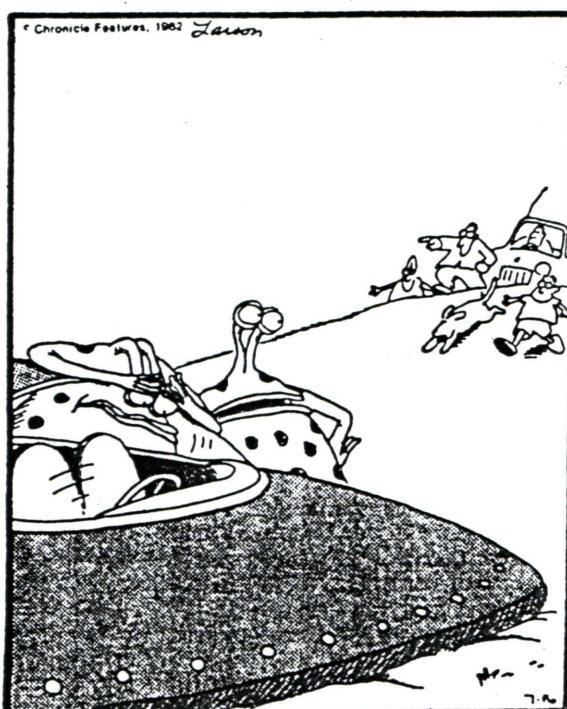
Russ Reardon
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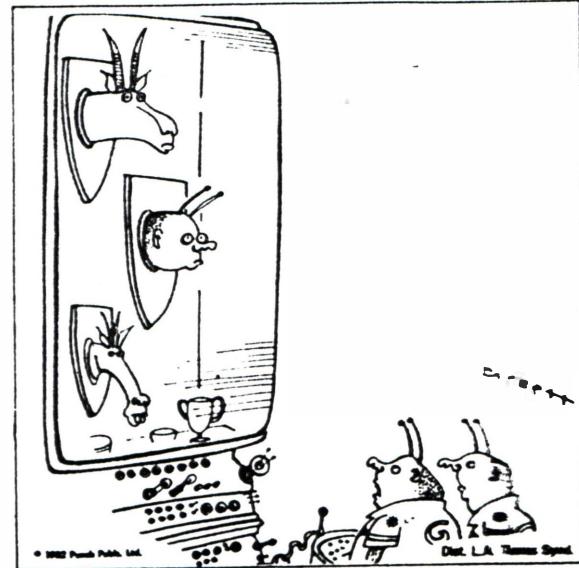
In the Summer, 1982, issue of "Search Magazine", an article appeared entitled "USAF: Top Secret". This article is attached in full, credit "reprint Search Magazine", author Jack Pickett.

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"Well, here they come . . . You locked the keys inside, you do the talkin'."

Punch

"We're very disappointed in you, Xglurgox—six months on Earth, and you still haven't established diplomatic contact."

UFO EXCLUSIVE!

An old memory was recently jogged while I was listening to a radio talk show concerning UFO/Flying Saucers.

Afterwards I wrote one of the university guest speakers asking why he or no other UFO investigator ever seemed to make any mention of the wondrous experimental aircraft which had been built for and flown by the Air Force since the late 40's and early 50's.

My letter of inquiry was evidently forwarded to a few other UFO enthusiasts and I was rather surprised when I began to receive inquiry from them indicating that they, or any other such investigators they knew, had never heard of these particular craft.

This is my story.

I believe that what I have encountered is the answer behind the mystery of the UFO phenomena.

USAF: 'TOP SECRET'

by JACK PICKETT

During the 1960's and on to 1972, I published for the Air Force certain house-organ magazines (club—calendar—events) for NCO and Officers' Club facilities for several military bases in Florida.

It was 1967 when the Adjutant General's Office, MacDill Air Force Base (Tampa, Florida) proposed a front cover and a two-and-a-half page article within. The subject was Vintage, Historical or Experimental aircraft.

THEY DO EXIST: Meanwhile we learned that some experimental jet aircraft were being stored near the Base

Depictions of the disc-shaped fully operational jet aircraft: They are rendered from memory of the aircraft as they appeared on the ground and from official USAF photographs shown to me.

They are not drawn to scale and so many years have passed that I may be in error on minor illustrative detail.

ID CODING ON EXPERIMENTAL AIRCRAFT:

X-Non-Commissioned Aircraft
X-000000-TF, Tactical, (0s represent six digit number possible)
X-000000-F, Fighter
X-000000-PR, Pursuit Recon.
X-000000-US, Upper Stratosphere
X-000000-BUS, Bomber, Upper Stratosphere
XF-000000-INT, Interceptor
U—Upper Stratosphere Class, also used to ID aircraft which altitude capability is not known positively
UL—Unlimited altitude capability
X-000000-US, Experimental Upper Stratosphere
X-000000-UL, Experimental Unlimited Altitude

X-3
USAF



X-3

X-EXPERIMENTAL USAF

APPReX. 100'



Three views of the disc-shaped experimental aircraft: from above, from side; from front. I am not positive of location of flaps on forward edge, nor whether main landing gear retracted towards center on edge of saucer.

One larger disc had one nose wheel and two wheels on each main gear; the next larger had two nose wheels and tandem main gear. The largest had tandem nose wheels and main gear.

scrap area.

When I first drove to where these aircraft were parked, and when I first saw them, my initial thought was, "My gosh! Those are flying saucers! Those things really do exist!"

Because they were the last remaining of their model, the Master Sergeant of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Club telephoned the Adjutant General's Office for permission for polaroid photographs to be taken, even though the aircraft were badly delapidated due to the outside storage.

The General's Office suggested that we use better photographs available there on file. I was sent to select those best suited for the forthcoming issue and to get additional information concerning them for the article.

DESCRIPTIONS: When I first saw the official USAF photographs of them I was amazed and immediately asked questions about how big and how many of those things they built and how high and how fast they could go.

I remember being told that they could go so high that, had they had different power-source engines, they could have been classed as "space flight" with possible orbital capability! They were of very high airspeed capability, too and I was informed that for the purpose of the proposed article I could quote: exceeding Mach 1.

Some of the photographs included jet escort craft of hot pursuit capabilities of regular aircraft design.

The discs themselves, regardless of size, all had tricycle landing gear, the size of the aircraft determining how many wheels on each.

They ranged in size from approximately twenty feet across; approximately fifty to seventy-five feet across; and the largest I personally saw was nearly equal to the wingspan of a B-47, according to the Officer-In-Charge when I asked how big it was.

The smaller craft had air intake slots, one on each side of the pilot compartment, with two exhausts out the bottom rear surface of the disc. The larger had twin air intake slots on each side of the pilot/crew compartment with four exhausts out the same area, bottom rear surface.

The pilot compartment (and/or crew) was exactly centered in the top of the disc with nothing forward of the compartment than the sloping surface. That compartment tapered back towards the rear of the aircraft, narrowing down to a high vertical fin, similar in appearance to the stabilizer on the old DC-6 Commercial four-engine propellor aircraft.

The Air Force Insignia and the word "X-PERIMENTAL," followed by "USAF," was visibly printed starting immediately behind the windows of the compartment on towards the tail.

The ailerons were in the rear edge of the disc and there were other control flaps located in other locations along the outer edge of the disc.

All, regardless of size, had the same general appearance from a distance.

Some of the photographs showed various in-flight formations, some with escort, some without, some at obviously tremendously high altitude.

Seen head-on, they appeared as the classic so-called flying saucer shape, with the pilot/crew compartment appearing as a bubble-shaped contour in the middle of the top of the disc. Viewed from top or bottom in-flight they had no other appearance than that of a circular object.

Direct sidelong from a distance they looked similar to the pointed-end cigar UFOs.

When I asked the OIC if they were the flying saucers everybody was talking about, he gave an affirmative reply.

I also asked why they had been discontinued and was told that it had to do with certain maneuverability problems and that other designs were more practical.

The OIC informed me that all of the aircraft, including some smaller unmanned versions, had been dismantled and scrapped with the exception of only those four last remaining parked on that base.

The officer mentioned that the aircraft might be sent to Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha as they were also storing other aircraft there for the then yet-to-be-completed Air Force Museum.

THE ARTICLE: The disc-shaped experimental aircraft were never featured in the "NCO Club News."

Coincidentally while in the process of putting that issue together, there was a UFO/Flying Saucer sighting rumor in an area further south in Florida which I called to the attention of the OIC.

He felt that he should submit a request to higher Air Force authority for clearance for publication at that time.

He also felt that in all probability such clearance would not arrive in time for the deadline on the upcoming monthly issue, but that we could probably get it for the following month.

Because those particular magazines were for club activities primarily, rather than ask that he go to the additional effort for clearance, I told him we would feature something else with no problem at all, which I did.

CONCLUSIONS: In my opinion, UFO/Flying Saucers actually came into existence approximately 1942. (See block, left.) Probably much of our success on into our present Orbital Shuttle Craft may be due to such previous experimentation?

I hope that eventually all the facts concerning these

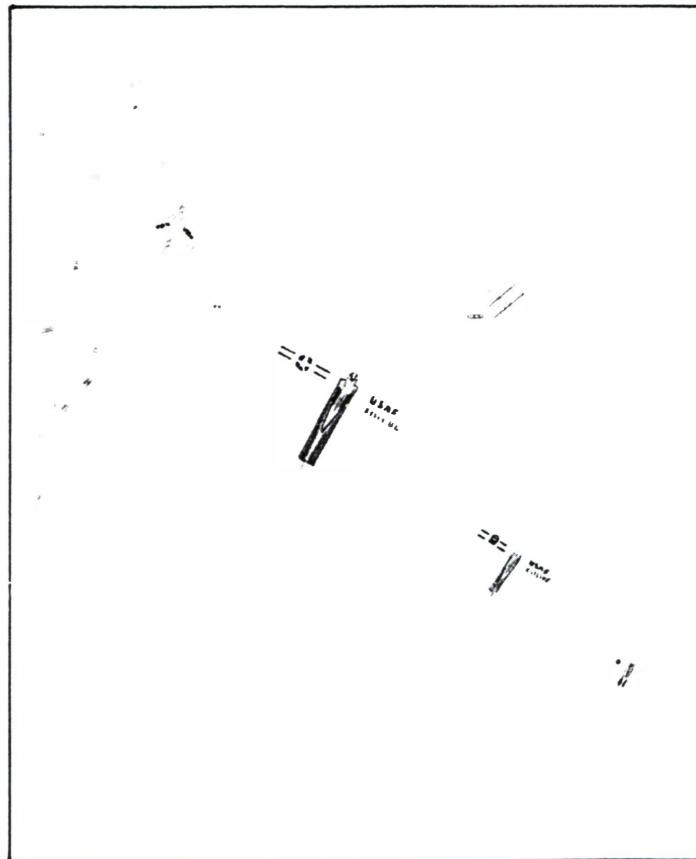
wondrously performing aircraft will be fully released by the Air Force.

Perhaps someday soon, the doors of a Museum Hangar will be opened for public view, and once again these last four fully operational disc-shaped jet aircraft — also known as Flying Saucers — can be seen, and their truly amazing flight capabilities read about and viewed in photography by visitors to that museum.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Pickett continues in his effort to unearth copies of the official photographs and data previously furnished him.

He has written twice to MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, FL, where he last saw in 1967 the experimental aircraft he describes.

In a letter dated April, 1982, he was referred to Maxwell Air Force Base, AL. He was advised at this time that the amount of time needed to research this subject may be



Three discs in flight with accompanying 'escort.' Drawn from memory of one of the photographs, but the underside of the 'town and clouds, etc.' serves only as 'background' as the actual photo itself was taken showing only white clouds below. And, there were photos showing a single large saucer flying with escort appearing to be F-84 Shooting Star. The F-84 could have been vintage 1945 (F-80-LK) (1949-F-84) and the disc aircraft I tried to depict from memory is probably vintage 1952.

lengthy, although there was no objection indicated as to his continued interest in this information.

He immediately wrote an inquiry to Maxwell AFB. Mr. Pickett feels, however, that the aircraft are probably located, not there, but in a restricted hangar at Offutt AFB, Omaha.

This means that anyone with sufficient clearance to gain entry there would no doubt be required to make a

DEVELOPMENT OF JET AIRCRAFT

GERMAN

c. 1941		First "flying disc" (German ID undertaken. (First flight, 2/14/45—within three minutes Schriever and Habermohl climbed to an altitude of 12, 400 m. and reached a speed of 2, 000 km/h. in horizontal flight.
c. 1942	ME-1	Experimentation back into 1930s.
		USA-AF and USAF
1945	F-80-LK	Operational
	P-64	First AF jet-streamlined P-51, failure due to exhaust burning ailerons.
	P-67	Same as P-64, except ailerons moved up out of jet exhaust.
	P-70	Never got off drawing board.
c. 1945		Miethe came to U.S. (German "flying disc" expert.) According to a Washington report at the end of 1955, the USAF would shortly test aircraft whose appearance would fully correspond to the conception of the "flying saucers." Secretary of the Air Force Donald Quarles stated that those models were disc-shaped and able to take off vertically.
1945-49	F-80-LK	Lockheed
1949	F-84	Shooting star (now a trainer)
1952	F-86	Sabre jet (first sweep wing) into combat, 1953.
Mid WWII		Carswell AFB: experimentation, top secret jet aircraft.*

***RECOLLECTIONS: TOP SECRET**

During mid war (WWII) "CHAUNCE VAUGHN AREO" and "BELL" shared top secret facility at Carswell.

By 1950, there were night-only test flights, and a certain Maj. Albretcht, was then pilot.

He lived off to himself under close scrutiny. He never went into Ft. Worth and only left base by plane. Even to the shopping trips, he was flown to other cities, and probably never the same city twice in a row.

All movement anywhere near runways was curtailed and all lights which in any way could illuminate that area were turned off until the aircraft was towed to the runway and ready for take-off.

Even then, only edge runway lights were turned on long enough to get airborne.

The aircraft was very dark in color with no lights, jet or jato.

All lights in the area were turned off upon return except the runway edge lights and they went off as soon as aircraft had made its landing and stayed off until it was towed back to the hangar.

The hangar itself was guarded day and night with upper level security.

FLITAFF, (Fighter Long range Interceptor Tactical Air Command Future Forces), was a support group on Carswell until 1950. Then it was moved to James Connolly AFB, WACO. FLITAFF was the cover name for 12th Air Force.

Very intriguing situation that one, right? I believe that aircraft had something to do in some way with one disc-shaped aircraft. It is not possible to determine Albretcht's nationality or even if it was military. Whatever, the aircraft began to be developed during Mid WWII in *this* country.

When I was publishing on Carswell in 1971-72, Offutt AFB was strategic Target # 1. Carswell was strategic Target # 2.

In my opinion, UFO flying saucers actually came into existence approx. 1942.

UFO BULLETINS



SOCIETY FORMED TO STUDY UFOs

Over 100 professors of North American universities have joined together to form a society which will provide a forum for discussion of such phenomena as parapsychology and unidentified flying objects (UFOs), according to a letter published in *Science* magazine.

This organization, the Society for Scientific Exploration, is the outcome of some six years of negotiation among a founding committee of 14 scientists. Three are members of the National Academy of Sciences—Bart Bok, professor of astronomy at the University of Arizona, Thomas Gold, professor of astronomy at Cornell, and Roger Shepard, professor of psychology at Stanford.

The Society for Scientific Exploration plans to publish a journal. Its first meeting was scheduled for June.

Members range from Allen Hynek of Northwestern University, one of the more outspoken supporters of UFO research, and Charles Tart of the University of California at Davis, an advocate of studies in parapsychology, to staunch skeptics including eight members of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, including its chairman, philosopher Paul Kurtz of the State University of New York at Buffalo, and University of Washington psychologist Ray Hyman.

The first president of the society is Peter Sturrock, professor of space science and astrophysics at Stanford. Sturrock has long been interested in the UFO phenomenon.

He says that there is no scientific organization that provides an outlet for serious papers on anomalous science.

"If anybody wanted to know facts

about the UFO phenomenon, he couldn't go to a physics library and find journals covering the subject, couldn't find textbooks written by responsible, well-known people covering it," Sturrock says.

He says that the society will not duplicate the work of the Kurtz committee. "The society is open to all points of view, and it can grow indefinitely. A committee is necessarily limited in size, and members usually have a common viewpoint.

"The Society will be neutral. Its purpose is to provide a forum in which information can be exchanged and every shade of opinion can be expressed."

The society includes not just physical scientists and astronomers, but anthropologists, historians, MD's, philosophers, psychologists, and sociologists.

Sturrock expects to have an exchange between scholars of various disciplines, and believes that because the society does not concentrate on just one field of anomalous science, its findings—when they emerge—will be taken more seriously.

"We also hope to learn from history by reconsidering, for instance, the meteorite controversy. How could the French Academy of the 18th century have saved itself from a historic boo-boo when it decided that meteorites are stones struck by lightning, since stones cannot fall from the sky? How can scientists of the 20th century avoid making a similar mistake?

"The fact that something sounds crazy does not mean there's nothing to

it. If we did not have the theory of relativity to guide us, what is called a 'black hole' would sound absurd."

Sturrock believes that most scientists want reliable information on these phenomena, pointing to a survey he carried out of the American Astronomical Society which showed that most astronomers want to get information on UFOs providing it comes through refereed articles. Articles in the society's journal will be refereed, and must be written or communicated by a society member.

Normally, Sturrock says, "the operation of science is that if you have something to say, an observation to report, or a theory to propose, you submit it to a journal . . .

"Eventually a pattern emerges in all the publications, and a consensus takes shape, and then the science is making progress. We hope that the new society and its journal will lead to progress in our understanding of anomalous phenomena."

FREE UFO STUDY

"Free UFO Study" (FUFOS) is an association of Ufologists centralized in Denmark.

Founded in 1968, its membership has grown to over 4000, the largest of its kind in Europe.

"UFO Aspect" is its magazine available to all members. (It's written in English.) They also undertake a vast amount of lecturing and informative work.

Their structure includes a Research section which closely examines reports from home and abroad, a centralized Report Section, and a Technical

(continued on page 64)

All UFO groups are invited to use space on the "UFO BULLETINS" page. Tell us about your organization—your aims and accomplishments.

Social Scientists Examine the "Frontiers"
(a critique, by John Dowdell)

(a) UFOs

In the manner of an 'overview' only, I would like to look briefly at two areas which for most people still remain either totally incomprehensible, or else basically irrelevant to everyday matters,-or else not integrated in a meaningful fashion with other facets of living (despite the number of adherents or 'believers' these subjects may claim).

Of course, there are many other exotic disciplines besides UFOs and Astrology which could be discussed in this context, not least among which is the whole realm of parapsychological enquiry. However, for reasons of space, and since I personally am most familiar with the above two subject areas (I am a member and investigator for a local UFO research organization based in Cambridge, Ontario, and I am also a practising astrologer!) I will confine my remarks to UFOs and Astrology.

Unidentified Flying Objects are certainly not new to our society. Enigmatic aerial objects and devices have been observed and recorded from biblical and Roman times right up to the present. However, not until after World War II did reports of unidentifiable aerial objects gain such a world-wide public resurgence of interest and media coverage. There have been many thousands of books, articles, publications, and movies devoted to the theme of extraterrestrial visitation, etc. Gallop polls indicate for example, that most North Americans accept that at least some UFOs represent intelligent life from outside this planet. With such 'close encounter' hysteria and general public awareness, would it not be reasonable to find social scientists interested in this phenomenon? Apparently not so. At least not to the degree that I would have expected. Budgets and finances may partly be to blame for this lack of interest. Also, many social scientists may still be concerned about either the absence of 'hard data' or are still wary of the stigma attached to the subject, viz. J.A. Hynek's "laughing curtain". However, at least one sociologist has recently attempted to appraise the situation objectively. David W. Swift of the University of Hawaii attended two apparently similar, yet fundamentally different conferences, both held in California in the summer of 1980.

These conferences each examined the question of extraterrestrial life, from subtle but quite different viewpoints. One conference, sponsored by NASA at the Ames Research Centre, at Moffett Field, Ca., analysed prospects for "Life in the Universe", while the other conference, sponsored by MUFON (Mutual UFO Research Network) two weeks later at the Airport Marina Hotel dealt with "Intensifying the Scientific Investigation of the UFO Surveillance." David Swift has described at length both similarities and differences in the nature and qualities of these group functions. His findings can be tabulated as follows:*

<u>MUFON</u>	<u>NASA(Re: ETI)</u>	<u>Overlap</u>
-only a few social scientists present	-only a few social scientists present	-none. According to the author, he was the only person, scientist or layman present at <u>both</u> seminars.
<u>-Similar Format:</u>		
(i) organized presentation of reports from a schedule prepared in advance (ii) printed program		

* "Parallel Universes: A Tale of Two SETIs" by David W. Swift, ASTRONOMY Mag., 10/81.

<u>MUFON</u>	<u>NASA (Re: ETI)</u>	<u>Overlap</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) conference duration, two days each (iv) about 30 speakers apiece (v) both were national (ie. US) in scope (vi) each was the latest in an annual series dating back a number of years. (vii) the elder statesman of each field was a physical scientist. (viii) each elder statesman addressed his respective meeting calling for new approaches to the challenges confronting their groups 	
MUFON: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Astronomer emeritus, Northwestern University, former consultant for USAF "Bluebook"; interested in unexplained UFO reports.		
NASA: Dr. Philip Morrison, MIT Physicist (interested in Radio signals from space, especially in the 'neutral hydrogen' or 21 cm bandwidth).		
-open to the public	-by invitation only (200 scientists attended)	-neither group has conclusive evidence to convince a skeptic or nonbeliever of the respective phenomena.
<u>Re: Nature of Disciplines</u>	-ETI considered to be many light years distant	-both disciplines deal with present events
-UFOs supposedly at close proximity to Earth		
<u>Re: Methodology</u>		
-no straightforward plan of investigation due to confusing concepts of what precisely lies at the heart of the true "unknown" object or apparition. (eg. some reports seem parapsychological in nature; at least 8 theories extant).	-interested in planetary evolution and development of life, and especially intelligent life. -use of radio telescopes to both seek and send signals.	
<u>Re: Data</u>		
-many thousands of UFO <u>reports</u> (from astronomers, air traffic controllers & police etc., to former president, Jimmy Carter (Extra Terrestrial Intelligence) and the Governor of Ohio...)	-no verified claim for ETI	
<u>Re: Logic</u>		
-inductive oriented (Ufologists start with reports, then seek a theory to explain them...)	-deductive oriented (ETI "exists elsewhere, therefore, what radio evidence is there?)	-some overlap in logical approaches.

MUFON

Re: Papers Presented

-workshops with UFO witnesses
-film of a New Zealand sighting; topics:"Parallels with Other Altered Consciousness States" ; The Religious Dimension to the UFO Phenomenon" ; "Analysis of Sound Impulses Recorded During a Period of UFO Activity in Bugg Creek, Alberta"

Re: 'Open-mindedness'

-Ufologists saw connections between UFOs & ETI

Re: Financial etc. support

-popular support via public meetings, TV interviews, etc.

Re: Qualifications of Speakers

-affiliations of MUFON speakers not as prestigious

Re: Status Differences between the elder statesmen

Re: Government Attitude

-negative for the most part; no NASA support (NASA rejected Jimmy Carter's request to study UFOs (a similar conclusion reached by the "Condon Committee Report" of 1969.

Why Differences in Attitude?

-UFOs not easily 'controlled' and/or studied (UFOs visible to the unaided eye & reported by all kinds of people
-public pressure oriented (at least in the past)

NASA (Re: ETI)

-"Climatological Stability"
-"Biochemical Keys to the Emergence of Complex Life"
-"Detecting Planets in Binary Systems with Single Aperture Interferometers"

—"SETIists" (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) did not discuss this possibility.

-work quietly behind the scenes, hopeful of Govt. & scientific support

-audience & speakers professional scientists & scholars.
-speakers all affiliated with a well-known university or research institute.

-Dr. Philip Morrison was chosen to give the Jacob Bronowski memorial lecture
-an entire NOVA program shown nationwide on public television devoted to his speech.

-supportive, for the most part

-seen as more scientifically rigorous; easier to 'control' research; radio signals amenable to established research techniques (eg. computer printouts etc.)

Overlap

-both groups seek friends & funds

MUFON (Re: UFOs)

Re: Theoretical Stance

-Ufologists not as committed to established scientific theories.
Hypotheses include: E.T.I., Parallel Universes, Time-Travel, Psychotronic Manipulation

NASA (Re: ETI)

-less history of ridicule, sensationalism etc.
(low profile)
-(UFOlogy seen not as an ally but as a threat,-fear of reprisal/guilt by association)

-Assumptions: E.T. beings are similar to us and the laws of physics as we now understand them are applicable throughout the universe.

Overlap

-both groups basically interested in unconventional celestial phenomena.

I personally feel, and David Swift infers this, that the primary reason for the difference in the two groups is historical. Each group had differing background and subsequent evolution (to borrow a term from the SETIists!). Intermittent reinforcement within the infrastructure of each group through associations with such things as "prestigiousness" or the lack of it; tawdry sensationalism vs. "respectable" scientific acceptability with respect to the larger society, etc., would in time, tend to widen initial rifts perceived between the two groups. Such a development carries inertia, in that younger people, still uncommitted to defending either group might tend to be more attracted into an area which seems to promise more in the way of social status and stability.

I believe that at the moment, the more intelligent and/or informed members of both groups realize the need to fraternize and join forces. In a strange way, though he certainly has "debunked" UFO reports, astronomer Carl Sagan (an ardent SETIst) has even in my opinion, paved some theoretical roadway for collaboration between the two groups inasmuch as he stresses our indebtedness to both halves of the cerebral cortex. In this analogy, Sagan speaks of the left hemisphere of the human brain as being primarily logical and analytical ("politically" conservative) and the right hemisphere as being primarily intuitive, artistic, perceptive and insightful, etc. ("politically" more radical), claiming that either "hemisphere" developed out of context with the whole, is less than half in tune with the cosmos. Such an analogy is, I feel/I think, particularly applicable in the above discussion. Only time will tell to what extent the heavy ego investment by the NASA/SETIsts (and to some extent in their own way by UFOlogists) can be safely dismantled and the truly remarkable abilities of both groups applied in concert toward understanding our position in the cosmos both within and without.

Suggested Reading

The UFO Experience: A Scientific Inquiry, by J. Allen Hynek, Regnery, 1972

Anatomy of a Phenomenon: Unidentified objects in Space- A Scientific Appraisal,
by Jacques Vallee, Regnery, 1965.

Broca's Brain, by Carl Sagan, Ballantine Books, 1974...

We Are Not Alone, by Walter Sullivan, Signet books, 1964...

CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES "ACQUIRES" NICAP

By Richard Hall

(Note: The author was Assistant Director and Acting Director of NICAP in the period 1958-1967.)

At a Board meeting in January 1982, the Board of Directors of the national investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) resigned and a new Board was elected. Sherman Larsen, former president of NICAP's Chicago Affiliate, was elected president; Fred Merritt vice-president; and John Timmerman secretary-treasurer. The move was the culmination of a friendly acquisition of NICAP, and the new Board members all are officers of CUFOS as well.

In effect, CUFOS has acquired all the assets of NICAP, particularly the extensive UFO sighting files which will be archived by Mr. Larsen and ultimately made available to research-

ers. The new Board has assumed certain obligations, including the responsibility to provide a newsletter or publication to the remaining NICAP members. NICAP will remain a separate corporation at least until debts are retired and other financial matters are settled, and then its future will be decided. It could become a subsidiary of CUFOS, or be absorbed totally, if not maintained as a separate entity.

NICAP has a long and colorful history. At its peak in the 1960's it had approximately 14,000 members and was receiving, and investigating, more UFO reports each year than the Air Force which had official responsibility for UFO investigation. Formed in 1956, a period in which UFOs were all but a "dead" issue, NICAP achieved national prominence in 1957 when the Director,

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.), acquired the services on its Board of such nationally known figures as Rear Admiral Delmer S. Fahrney, USN (Ret.), former chief of Navy guided missiles, and Vice Adm. R.H. Hillenkoetter, USN (Ret.), former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Because of its Washington location, NICAP had access to the national news media and cultivated many contacts in Government agencies and in Congress. As its reputation grew, highly qualified witnesses including airline pilots, scientists, and engineers began reporting their sightings to NICAP and these were used as leverage to prove the seriousness of the UFO problem to Government officials. By the 1960's, contacts in the Air Force, State Department, and

(continued on next page)

Ringed UFO, Continued

and the object got brighter with each pulse. The shape of the UFO would gradually be absorbed into what appeared to be a big ball of fire, all within a few seconds. It passed through this sequence of changes during the acceleration as it shot forward, then again made a vertical 90 degree turn straight up and disappeared from sight.

Taylor now noticed that all his radio equipment was again functioning normally. Contact was then made with Oakland Center and he learned they had been concerned because his plane had gone off the radar screens during the maneuvering of the UFO in front of him. The object itself never showed up on the Oakland radar scopes, but somehow did block his aircraft out at the time. Oakland Center was informed about the intruder, but these controllers showed no interest, or perhaps no belief in what this pilot related to them.

The radio and navigation equipment of the aircraft were later checked over and found to be in

perfect working order. No E-M variation on the equipment was noticed during the sighting regardless of various aircraft and UFO positions relative to each other.

Strangely enough, these two sightings occurred before and after the February 1981 rash of sightings of glowing red aerial objects seen for about a week in the vicinity of the San Jose, Calif., airport. This included aircraft pacings, one right in the traffic pattern.

The airplanes and equipment involved in the two sightings were as follows:

November 5, 1980 — The airplane involved was a 1980 Piper Turbo Saratoga SP. 1st nav radio was a King RNAV KNS80. 1st com radio was a King KY196/197 and the 2nd Nav-Com was a King KX 175B. The flight control panel was a KC 200 system. No problems were encountered with any equipment on the plane during this sighting.

August 8, 1981 — The airplane was a 1980 Piper Archer II. The equipment was 1st Comm/King

Ky196/197; 1st Nav, King KN 53 Loge Indicator 1000; 2nd Comm/Nav KX 175B Indicator KI 205 (King). Problems occurred with most of this equipment during the second sighting.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, (Center for UFO Studies, Director) visiting the San Francisco area November 19, 1981 for a television appearance, also interrogated the witness and taped the interview.

Even though this witness was the only observer aside from the two airline pilots in the one encounter who refused to identify themselves, his sincerity, honesty, and credibility seem unquestionable.

The unknown object involved was described in such detail that it seems to exclude any known natural phenomenon. We believe this witness to be truthful in describing the incidents as he has. Since he does not wish his name used publicly, he is not seeking notoriety in any way but felt he should report the strange object and its unusual behavior to science investigators.□

NICAP, Continued

even some intelligence agencies often referred UFO cases to NICAP. The high caliber information and NICAP's reputation for conservatism and discretion, in turn, impressed many newsmen who increasingly used NICAP as a primary news source on UFOs. During sighting waves, the NICAP office typically was besieged by newsmen.

After Congressional hearings in 1966, a long-time NICAP goal, a review of the Air Force UFO program was ordered and this ultimately took the form of the University of Colorado UFO Project headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon. Initially, NICAP cooperated fully with the Project, providing thousands of substantial case reports and other information. As it gradually became clear that the Project leaders only wanted to be able to say that they had NICAP's cases, and that they had no intention of studying them objectively, NICAP withdrew its support and began an all-out effort to combat the apparent whitewash. In doing so, it nearly bankrupted itself and began a slow decline.

Under Major Keyhoe's leadership, NICAP was essentially an *action* organization — not a business — and it got definite results. It had formed a highly effective national and international investigation and information network rivalling that of Air Force intelligence. Administrative documents in the Project Blue Book files now held in the National Archives include plaintive comments about what a thorn in the side NICAP was to the Air Force, constantly beating Air Force investigators to the scene of important sightings, conducting thorough investigations, and publicizing the results. This often embarrassed the Air Force, as did NICAP's national publicity disputing Air Force findings and negative statements about UFOs.

The negative conclusions of the Condon Report, however, dulled public interest and NICAP found itself fighting an uphill battle merely to survive. The board at this stage elected to seek a more business-

oriented management and acquired the services of John L. Acuff, an entrepreneur whose business includes managing several small associations. Initially not very well informed on UFOs, Acuff alienated the Affiliate and Subcommittee leaders who constituted the backbone of the organization, and one-by-one they resigned and joined APRO, MUFON, or (later) CUFOS. He made a conscientious effort to reorganize NICAP on a self-sustaining basis, but the severe talent drain and the general decline in public support, as well as the assertion of leadership by the other groups, contributed to the decline.

During the early 1970's NICAP continued to function and to publish worthwhile information. Its reputation was such that a Pentagon "Deep Throat" leaked the now-famous 1976 Iranian jet-chase case to NICAP, and when the New Zealand movie film was taken in 1978, it was NICAP that New Zealand and Australian investigators and newsmen turned to for analysis. But these were exceptions, and the other groups now dominated both in information-gathering and in investigative and research talent.

By about 1976 rumors were afloat that NICAP had put out feelers about merging with one or more other UFO groups, and its declining resources were a matter of public record. In 1972, for example, it sustained a net operating loss of \$9,928.91 and its 1973 budget for "general research" was \$00.00. In 1978 the author participated in extensive discussions and negotiations with the NICAP Board and was being considered for the post of President under a new coalition arrangement involving CUFOS and MUFON. But the negotiations fell through and NICAP continued on as basically a paper organization for three more years.

The acquisition by CUFOS now assures that the valuable NICAP sighting files (an estimated 10,000-15,000 first-hand, investigated reports and a large quantity of other important information) will be preserved for posterity and the data will be available to UFO researchers at some point. Those of us who



Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.) 1978 photograph.

worked so hard to compile that UFO data base can take pride in the accomplishment, and know that it will continue to be a valuable resource.

NICAP played an important role in UFO history; but people made NICAP. The remaining viable UFO groups provide the current leadership, and the survival of NICAP as an organization is no longer important. At one time NICAP was the thin red line battling for public awareness against total obfuscation of the subject. That situation no longer exists. CUFOS is to be applauded for its initiative and the important action it has taken.

The new address is: NICAP, P.O. Box 607, Lima, OH 45802.

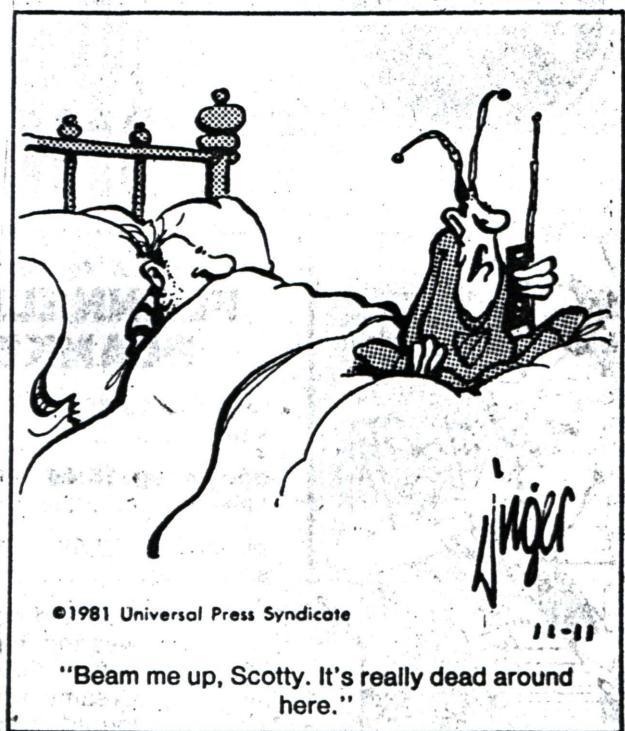
Letters to the Editor are invited on any aspect of UFO information or reporting in the *Journal*. Please restrict them to 400 words or less. Other responses to published articles may be in a "Comment" or "Note" up to about 2,000 words or about 6 manuscript pages (typed, double-spaced). On controversial topics, after each side has had its say, a "50% rule" is applied and each succeeding comment is restricted to half the wordage of the previous comment.



Cambridge U.F.O. Research Group

In the January, 1982, issue of Flying Saucer Review, England, Volume 27, No. 4, a most interesting case was printed. This particular UFO sighting occurred in Victoria, B.C., and also involved "Men In Black". It is attached.

HERMAN



HIT HIS LEG AGAIN...
THAT WAS MOST
INTERESTING!



M.I.B. ACTIVITY REPORTED FROM VICTORIA B.C.

Four "Men in Black" allegedly visit two separate UFO witnesses in Canada's western province

Dr P.M.H. Edwards

A welcome return to our pages is made by Dr Edwards who, now retired, was formerly Professor of Linguistics at the University of Victoria

THE city of Victoria, B.C., is at the southern tip of Vancouver Island, and is the Capital of British Columbia, Canada's westernmost Province, on the Pacific Ocean. This area has been largely neglected by UFOs in the past, and very few incidents have been reported from here, by comparison with many other regions. About 65 miles due north of Victoria B.C., but on the mainland, lies the large port of Vancouver B.C., terminus of Canada's transcontinental railroads and highways. The city of well over a million inhabitants, must not be confused with the far smaller township of Vancouver, Washington, (U.S.A.), which is across the Columbia River, north of Portland, Oregon.

On October 2, 1981, two major incidents occurred in Victoria B.C., involving two young men who were unknown to one another. The chief witness is Grant Breiland (16), 1507 Winchester Road, Victoria, B.C. V8N 2B6, Canada; he has supplied virtually all the information. The second witness (19) does not wish to be publicly identified, and has refused to be interviewed, preferring to "forget all about the whole thing," — which is regrettable: In this account, he will be given the code-initials N.B; his real name, address, and phone-number are, however, on file.

Grant Breiland attends Mount Douglas High-school; the second witness, N.B, works at a gasoline service-station downtown; they both live in North Victoria, a couple of miles' distance in each case from the writer's home. Grant is a somewhat unusual young man, in that he is of above-average intelligence, is an extremely keen observer of details, and owns his business (spare-time activity) known as "J. R. Security", which involves maintaining a staff of friends for inspecting the homes of absent people, and generally assisting in keeping law and order. (The other day, for instance, he helped arrest a man who was unlawfully trying to enter a parked car in Woodwards' parking-lot; Grant handcuffed him, and they took him to the police station.) He not only carries a CB walkie-talkie radio with him, but he also has a two-way desk radio in his office at home, which he uses for running his business. I have also noticed that he is meticulous about keeping important items always under lock and key; and he has proved himself reliable in several

At the end of Dr Edwards' narrative, a note, added as a postscript, proved to be so important that we feel it should be drawn to the attention of readers before they read the full report. It appeared under the heading: **How this story was uncovered immediately after it occurred.** It read:—

"On the morning of Sunday, October 4, 1981, the writer received a phone call from a lady acquaintance, informing him that she had just found a small news item in that morning's Sunday issue of the *Victoria Times-Colonist* newspaper, to the effect that a certain Grant Raymond, 16, had photographed an alleged UFO the previous evening, between Mount Douglas and Mount Tolmie, in northern Victoria B.C. Usually, such announcements are of scant interest to investigators. However, on a mere hunch, I decided to write to Grant Raymond, c/o the newspaper, just in case there was something of greater interest behind that small news item. Within three days, Grant Breiland phoned me saying that the newspaper had quoted his last-name incorrectly, and that he would like to discuss his experience with me. Since then, we have met several times and — one hopes — covered all the important aspects of the events."

Dr Edwards is to be congratulated on following up his hunch so quickly and successfully. It is also gratifying to learn that this was not a case of an enthusiastic UFO buff with a sensational story seeking out a well-known investigator.

EDITOR

ways, besides. These are some of the reasons why I felt inclined to believe his story implicitly. He also told me that the only ufological literature he has ever read, was a book (whose author's name escapes him) called *UFOs and IFOs*; he read only a portion of that book; at that time, he was in Grade Seven at school, — i.e. about 12 years of age. He has read nothing else in our field.

Friday, October 2, 1981, was a windy, chilly and damp day. However, by 9.30 p.m., most of the clouds had drifted westwards towards the Sooke Hills in the

direction of the Pacific Ocean, leaving plenty of clear sky over the city. At that time, Grant's elder sister, who had been visiting with them, was about to leave in her car, so he and his mother walked out to the driveway in front of their house, where his sister's car was parked. As he walked out, he casually looked up at the stars, and suddenly noticed an extremely large, bright "star", much bigger than a normal star, yet much smaller than the full moon. It seemed to be high up in the sky, and he assumed that it was at approximately the same height as the clouds which had until then covered the sky and obliterated the stars. At the time of his sighting, many stars were visible. The object's white light has a yellowish tinge around the edge.

Neither his sister nor his mother could see it and a boy riding past on his bicycle — on seeing Grant watching the sky, alighted to have a look at whatever it was, up there. Seeing nothing, the boy shook his head (presumably in the belief that Grant was being foolish), remounted his cycle, and rode off. Grant then got his CB radio walkie-talkie, and asked whether anyone listening-in were on Mount Tolmie, 3 miles away from him — a place from which an unimpeded view of the surroundings can be had. A young man, about 19, replied and gave his name. (This was our second witness, code-initials N.B.) He confirmed that he was looking at a big white light which he described to Grant as "like a star that is about to shoot"! Then, N.B. took out his binoculars (field-glasses), and reported that he could indeed see the object, but that there were no other lights around it. Then he exclaimed: "All I can see now, is one **big red light — and it's pointing right at me.**"

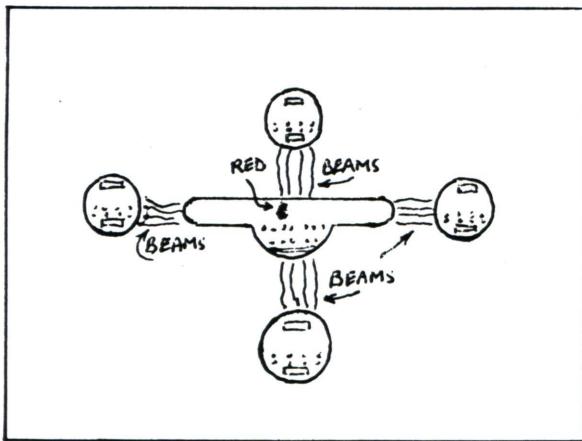


Figure 1: Rough sketch, based on Grant Breiland's drawing of the UFO — as seen by him.

Grant then went indoors for his camera and tripod (Ricoh KR 5, 35mm Pentax; Tripod VELBON VGB 3 adjusted to 5'8"; film ASA 100 — colour), and fixed on the camera a Telsor Super-zoom Lens, 2 × 22

converter to 400mm., pointed up at a 45° angle. On looking through the viewer, he could see that the object was no star. It looked like an inverted object, because the dome was underneath. In the centre of the UFO, there was a small diamond-shaped red light,

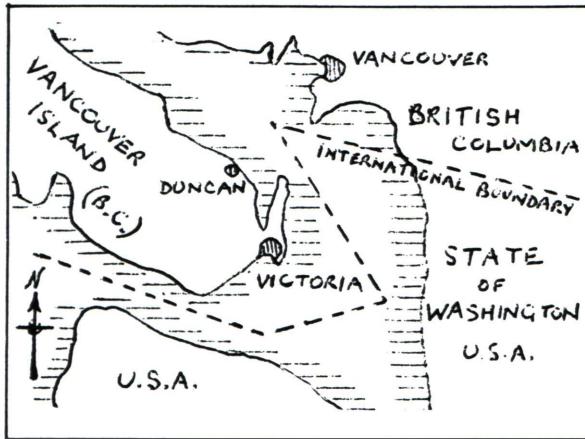


Figure 2: Location of Victoria B.C.

that kept moving back and forth along the width of the object, and then down to the bottom of the dome and around, up the invisible side of the craft, and finally up over the top edge, and down again in front, in continual circular motion. Each time this little red light reached the centre of the object, it halted for a brief instant, before resuming its gyrations.

At the 12 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions around the object, and at some distance from it, Grant saw four fairly large white lights, a good deal bigger than the little red light, but smaller than the main object. These remained at a constant distance from the craft; when the latter moved, they moved with it, as though attached to it by an invisible link. On these four white lights that Grant described as circular, he thought he saw many dark dots, which he took to be — possibly — windows; these are shown, arranged in a pattern, on the accompanying diagram of the UFO. It will also be noticed that the central portions of these four lights displayed no dots; the latter were clustered at both "ends" of each circular light, rather than in the middle. From the another-craft there were many yellow beams of light aimed towards each of these four lights; nowhere else were such yellow beams in evidence. Grant then took a picture, but it has not yet been developed.

The craft then started to move slowly sideways to the left and to the right; then slowly upwards and downwards — just like the hand motions of a priest making the sign of the Cross. The four large white lights kept at the same distance from the central object, the small red light continuing its regular movement left and right, and then down, over, up, and down again, all around the large craft. However, at

one point, the small red light stopped for two seconds in the centre, and beamed a red light directly at Grant's eyes; then it resumed its movements. At 9.59 p.m. he looked at his wrist-watch, then back to the UFO; and, at precisely 10 p.m. everything was switched off, like an electric light bulb being extinguished.

Seven hours after this, at 5 a.m. Saturday morning, October 3, 1981, Victoria B.C. experienced a very strange electrical thunderstorm: just *one* enormous thunderclap, followed a little later by a deluge of rain. Although the street lights were unaffected, the single street light immediately opposite the writer's house was out of action; but, in a minute or two, it began slowly to come on again, passing through various shades of green, towards white. (In this part of the world, thunderstorms are quite a rarity). That day, N.B. came to see Grant, as they had previously exchanged addresses — although they had never met before; they merely discussed what they had seen, while they stood by Grant's front-door. Both were experiencing a bad headache which aspirins were unable to relieve.

Next day, Sunday, October 4, N.B. came by again in his truck (lorry), to discuss the matter again with Grant, as he seemed excited and disturbed; he also wanted to show Grant the new car radio he had bought for the truck, and he invited Grant to go around the block for a ride in the truck. Apparently, N.B. drove so wildly, that Grant was glad to get home in one piece; he told me, too, that during the ride, N.B. kept talking violently, and swearing, about people and things that evidently annoyed him. Whether this was his customary behaviour, or whether he was suffering from the after-effects of his experience, it is impossible to say.

On Monday, October 5, Grant left school at 3.15 p.m. and walked down MacKenzie Avenue to the intersection of Shelbourne Street; he wished to get a part for his radio that he had ordered from the Radio Shack store in the K-Mart shopping Mall. As that part had not yet arrived, he walked through the big K-Mart Department Store, as he hoped to meet a friend, Len, at the main entrance doors which face onto the car-parking area along Shelbourne Street. However, Len was not there, so Grant used the coin-operated public phone in the vestibule that lies between the two sets of transparent glass doors at the store's main entrance. In that vestibule, next to the single public phone, there are some candy-vending machines which are usually besieged by youngsters; and the whole vestibule is the scene of much activity — people entering or leaving the store, or waiting to meet friends, or waiting for their cars to be driven up the doors, or sheltering from the rain and so on.

Grant dialled Len's phone-number, and Len's sister answered; her brother would be unable to come; he had just broken his arm. Grant said goodbye and hung up the receiver, turned around, and saw that two

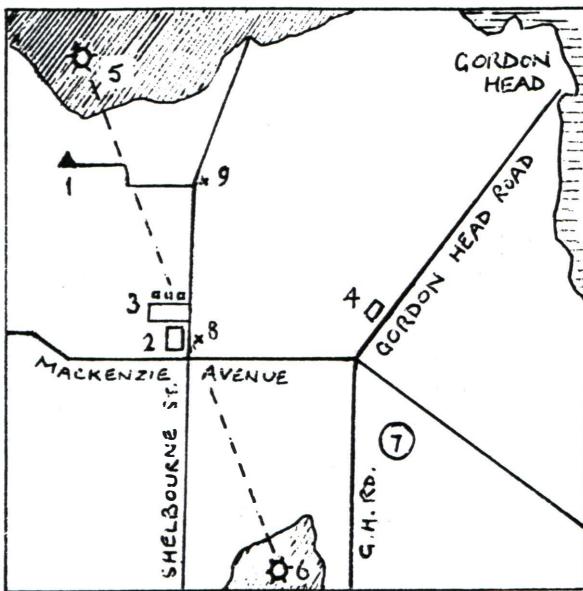


Figure 3: Sketch of North East Victoria, about six or seven miles from the City centre. It is about 2½ miles from the summit of Mt. Tolmie to Mt. Douglas.

KEY:

1. Grant Brelland's home
2. Shopping Mall, including K-Mart store
3. Ploughed field
4. Grant's Highschool
5. Summit of Mt. Douglas, Mt. Douglas Park
6. Summit of Mt. Tolmie
7. University of Victoria campus
8. Bus stop 9. Bus stop

very weird-looking "men" were standing extremely close together, apparently waiting to talk to him. At first he thought they might be from the police. But their appearance was so strangely non-human that he became very frightened. Another thing that caused him fear, was the — at that moment — total absence of people passing through the vestibule while he was with those "men". Yet he distinctly remembered having seen very many people walking about inside the store, and also along the outside side-walk, since all the doors are transparent.

(The writer spent a little more than one minute at that very spot, on Friday, October 16, at precisely the same time of 3.30 p.m.; during that one minute, no fewer than 48 people passed through the vestibule. It is true that there is somewhat greater activity in most stores on a Friday afternoon than on a Monday afternoon; and it is equally true that the weather was rainy on October 5, whereas it was dry on October 16. Nevertheless, the K-Mart is an extremely busy de-

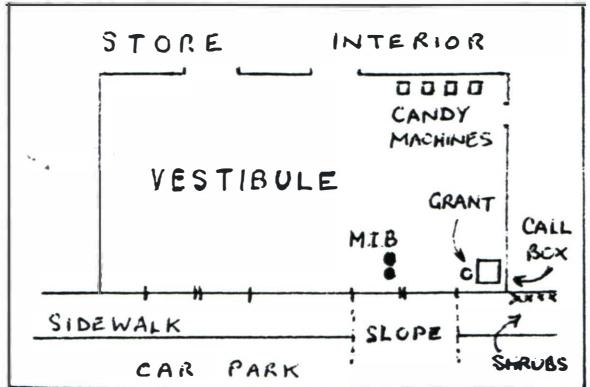


Figure 4: The vestibule at K-Mart Department Store..

partment store at all times; hence, it is difficult to reconcile this fact with an *utterly deserted* main-entrance vestibule, as Grant reports that it was, during his interrogation. It will be recalled, too, that during that short time, he remembered having seen *many* people, both inside the store, and outside on the side-walk!)

The "men" stood motionless, arms and legs stiff, and "to attention." He reports that they were in extremely dark-blue — almost black; this was the colour of their suits, their shirts, and their shoes. They wore no ties, and the shirts were "buttoned up" at the neck, although he saw no sign of buttons either on the shirts or on the jackets. The latter were longer than wind-breakers, yet shorter than lounge-suit jackets, and they were open; no trouser-belts were visible. He saw no rings on their fingers, and they were not wearing wrist-watches. He had the impression that they lacked fingernails. Their lips were not reddish, but were of exactly the same colour as their skin, which was sun-tanned "... like after a holiday in Hawaii." Their eyes were very dark and peculiar, with no point of light reflection on them: just mat, not glossy. Their faces were entirely devoid of expression, and so were their voices. They never blinked, or moved. They wore no hats, and their hair was black (or possibly extremely dark-brown) — Eton crop, the hair covering only the

upper half of their foreheads. They seemed to have eyelashes, but no eyebrows at all. (As Grant's small sister's ears stick out a bit, he automatically looks at people's ears, he says, and he was amazed to see that these men's ear-lobes were not rounded, but "squareish.") The No. 1 "man" kept his mouth perpetually half-open like a rectangle, whereas the mouth of No. 2 was somewhat more "normal." Both had regular and perfect teeth. They did not move their lips at all when they spoke, and they did not address him by his name.

When No. 1 began to speak to him in a stiff, monotonous, robot-like voice, Grant imagined that they were perhaps going to speak to him in French, or some other language.

No. 1 asked him: "What is your name?"

Grant replied "I'm not going to tell you." (After that, No. 1 did not speak again).

Then No. 2 said "Where do you live?"

Grant replied "I'm not going to tell you that."

No. 2 continued "What is your number?" (he did not say phone number).

Grant remained silent, and they asked no further questions. They stood there for about five seconds more, just staring at him. Then, as one man, they mechanically turned on their heels, and left by the main doors on to the side-walk. This they crossed, went stiffly down the short slope to the roadway (this slope is an aid for customers in wheel-chairs), and then turned stiffly, in complete synchronization, to the left as in military drill, and walked along the roadway parallel to the side-walk, towards the northern end of the car-parking area. At the edge of the ploughed-up field, they stopped for a short while in the heavy rain.

Grant had followed them very closely at a distance of about two feet, and reports that they did not speak, neither did they turn round to look at him again. The strange thing, now, was that whereas in the vestibule Grant had distinctly seen very many people walking up and down the side-walk outside, and many cars driving past, yet when he went out through the main doors to follow the "men" there was no sign of life anywhere, and no moving cars; (he only noticed parked cars, some distance away). By now, Grant was getting quite drenched by the rain. He stopped by a line of decorative shrubs along the wall of the store

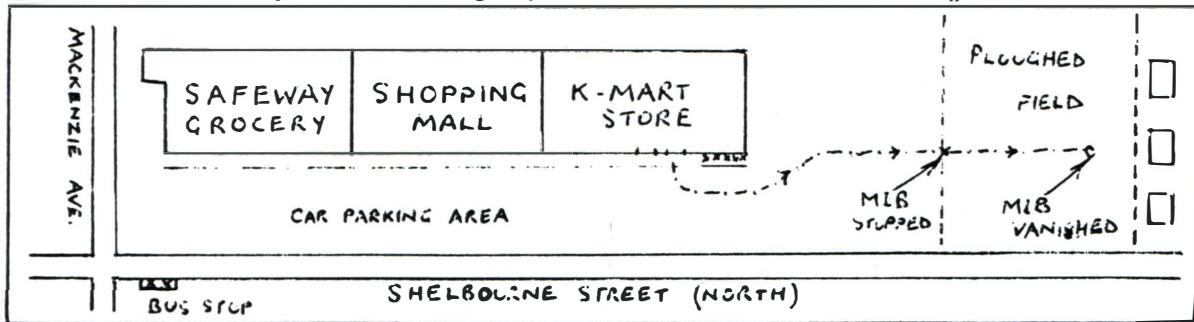


Figure 5: The departure of the "Men-in-Black."

(see diagram), and waited to see what the "men" would do at the edge of the rough, ploughed-up muddy field. (This field has since been bulldozed, preparatory to the erection of new buildings). On the farthest side of the field, some nine car lengths away, there is a stout wooden fence, and beyond that, three white stuccoed houses. But, on October 5, the bulldozers had not yet begun their work, and the field was simply muddy, and full of small puddles, with practically no grass left.

Suddenly, Grant thought he heard someone calling him by his first name from some 20 feet away behind him; he turned, but there was no one near him. He looked back at the MIB*, and saw that they were still waiting at the edge of the rough field, in the heavy rain. I asked him whether he noticed if their hair and clothes were showing signs of becoming drenched; but he can not remember this. Again, he looked back to make sure no one was calling him, but there was nobody there. He looked once more towards the MIB and saw that they had begun walking across the mud, in the direction of the wooden fence. He then again thought he heard his first name called out behind him from a little distance away, and he again turned round. No one was in sight. By that time, the MIB were three-quarters of the way across the field; then, they seemed to vanish into thin air.

There are no trees or shrubs behind which they could have hidden in so short a time.

Grant ran towards that spot, using exactly the same part of the field on which he had seen the MIB walking. His shoes quickly became very muddy, and he saw that the MIB he left *absolutely no footprints anywhere*. This thoroughly frightened him, so he turned back, ran to the bus-stop, and caught the Gordon Head bus northwards so as to get home quickly; he was worried, and didn't know what on earth was going on.

The run from the middle of the field to the bus-stop, couldn't have taken more than one minute, and he told me that he was "sure" he caught the 4 p.m. bus (they run every ten minutes at that time of day) — although he admitted that he did not check this by his wrist-watch. The weird part of this homeward journey, was the fact that he only reached home a few minutes before 5 p.m. just as his father was arriving from work, at his usual time. Now the trip in the bus from the bus-stop at Shelbourne & MacKenzie intersection to Cedar Glen Road corner, where Grant had to alight, only takes, at most, five minutes; from that corner stop, the walk up the hill to Winchester Road takes probably less than ten minutes. (It is my belief that, although he thinks he took the 4 p.m. bus, it is possible that he may have only caught the one at 4.40 p.m.; his

only objection to this thesis, is the fact that the 4.40 p.m. bus would have normally been far more crowded than that at 4 p.m.)

The Dream

That night, October 5, Grant states he had a nightmare. He says he dreamed that he got halfway across the rough field, and that the "men" were still there, waiting for him. In his dream, they grabbed him by the wrists and then disappeared; he suddenly found himself inside a pure-white, circular interior (spacecraft?), where they led him around (see arrows on diagram), and then strapped him to a chair, and repeated their interrogation. In this dream, he saw the interior (of this spacecraft?) as being illuminated, but he could see no source of that light. Still in his dream, he refused, as before, to give them any answers. The No. 1 "man" sat on a chair at a desk and began scribbling while keeping his eyes steadily on Grant; when Grant still refused to divulge any information, the "man" merely said "You'll be sorry." Grant can recall what he "saw" in that circular room. One thing that impressed him was a large globe of this Earth, in conventional colours; it was large, and stood on a high, polished, tapered black pedestal. Then, still in the dream, he seemed to recall that in his phone-call to Len from the store's vestibule, he had been arguing with Len. Grant was claiming that, on the previous day, he had phoned Len to arrange a meeting at the K-Mart entrance, and that Len had failed to turn up; Len kept repeating, in this dream, that he had never received any phone-call from Grant on the preceding day. Then, Grant dreamed that he hung up the receiver, turned round, and "saw" the two "men" standing behind him, waiting to speak to him. In the circular interior, he dreamed that the "men" asked him whether he had told anyone of his experience; he replied in the negative. They then accused him of lying; they said they had been watching him, and knew that he had reported his experience to people. They finally said "Forget it, destroy it."

That was the end of the dream. There were also further dreams on successive nights, but these merely repeated the interrogation in the vestibule of the store.

* * * * *

On Tuesday, October 6, while taking a shower in the morning, Grant noticed that there was a new reddish skin-welt on his right thigh, about half a centimetre ($\frac{3}{16}$ ") round, some nine inches above the knee-cap, and slightly on the inside of the thigh. He asserts that it had not been there before, and that it is certainly not an ordinary pimple. He has been urged to report any change in this welt, and he has promised to do this. He has also undertaken to report any kind of unusual incidents that may happen to him or his family from now on, together with dates, times and places.

*MIB; Men-In-Black, so notorious in ufological reports of close encounters and their witnesses. They are here reported to be 5'9"-5'10" in height.

When he entered his home after his K-Mart experience, his small sister, and his dog Sparky, welcomed him as usual — and displayed no alteration in their behaviour such as is often noted when a person has had a close encounter.

The second witness, N.B., reported to Grant that, about noontime on October 5 (Monday) — i.e. some 3-4 hours before Grant's interrogation — two slender-built "men" with *white* hair, VERY pale, and dressed exactly as the two who visited Grant later at the K-Mart at 3.30 to 3.45 p.m. came to the gasoline service-station where he works (the location is in our files), and asked N.B. for some *petrol* for their car, which was probably out of sight around some street-corner. ('Gas', or 'gasoline', is the North-American term for the English word 'petrol'). He found an empty can and filled it with gasoline, but first, he asked them what type of car they were driving, and whether they needed leaded or unleaded fuel. One of the "men" replied "I don't know", so N.B. gave them unleaded gasoline. Then he asked for their names, so that he could get them to sign for the can of gas; but the spokesman said they couldn't give any name. The other "man" never uttered a word.

N.B. asked "How long will you be?" and the "man" said "Fifteen minutes." N.B. then pointed out that they owed him \$2.65; they gave him a bill (bank-note) for \$10, in payment. He handed them their change in the form of several bills, and a few coins, and noticed two very odd things about them when they took the change from him; firstly, the hand which was held out for the change had no fingernails; and secondly, they eyed the coins in an extremely weird manner, as though they had never before seen such objects.

The "men" then turned round mechanically, and walked away with the can of gas. He watched them go a way up the street till they turned into a side street. Exactly fifteen minutes later, they returned with the can, put it down, looked at N.B. and asked: "Where do you live in this fine city?"

He answered: "At Gordon Head," and they stared at him — then they turned round and walked away stiffly.

During this visit, N.B. has not reported that he noticed anything unusual about the street activity on either side of his service-station which stands in an angle between two main thoroughfares in the downtown area.

He picked up the gas-can, and to his surprise found it to be still completely full of gasoline. He reported through Grant that these "men" walked in a very strange manner, without bending their knees.

* * * * *

Last evening, October 20, 1981, I phoned Grant Breiland again, to ask him two final questions, and to enquire whether he had had strange phone-calls, or

seen strange people eyeing him on the streets or in buses, and so on, and urging him to report any and every unusual occurrence that comes to his notice. He informed me that he had indeed received a few "blank" and/or "crank" phone-calls during the past two days.

The writer, last night five minutes before midnight, received four strange phone-calls: the first, third and fourth, were "blank"; whereas the second displayed a faraway-sounding croaking voice. In each case, the receiver was promptly put down again.

* * * * *

The present Breiland family consists of Father, Mother, elder brother, elder sister, Grant, and a younger sister. However, before Grant's birth, another daughter existed; she died very young. Some years ago, Grant dreamed that he saw the child lying on the floor, in a small sailor-suit. When he told his mother of this dream about a sister he had never known, his mother was dumbfounded, because that child had been buried in her little sailor-suit. (There was no way that Grant could have known about this.)

* * * * *

It is satisfying to be able to report an event which is so fresh and recent. Most reports are about one year old by the time they are communicated to the investigators, and possibly two years old by the time they are printed in the specialized Reviews.

* * * * *

Author's Postscript: Although personally not a devotee of author Carlos Castaneda's books about the alleged Mexican magicians Don Juan and Don Genaro, the writer can not refrain from drawing the attention of readers to what might be a very pregnant sentence indeed, in the book *Tales of Power* (Pocket Books, New York; 1976). The magicians had been explaining to Castaneda the difference between the *tonal* and the *nagual*. And, on page 180 of that edition, Don Juan tells his disciple Castaneda that they will return to a row of eucalyptus trees where something supernatural had previously occurred in their presence. Castaneda asked: "Aren't we risking being seen by people?" and Don Juan replies "No. The *nagual* will keep everything suspended." Could this be connected with the apparent absence of any sign of movement or life, during a UFO-sighting, or an MIB visit?

oooooooooooooo FORTEAN TAPE RECORDED INFORMATION SERVICE (FTRIS) ooooooooooooooo
DENNIS PILICHIS P.O. BOX 5012 ROME OHIO 44085

The "FTRIS" project is dedicated to the preservation, organization and distribution of the fortean spoken word. As a long time fortean researcher and historian, I know what an educational experience it is to hear people relate their experiences and research in their own words.

I will exchange the recordings I have for fortean related recordings that you have. The recordings that I have are for TRADE ONLY.

I will abide by all restrictions on the use of your recordings. Please advise me of any restrictions when writing.

When exchanging trade tapes, the details can be worked out as to who duplicates what. I can duplicate materials right here or lend my tape in cassette form for you to duplicate.

I have tried in a very careful manner to obtain the best possible sound, and I think overall this has been a success. Some of these recordings are the best quality in the fortean field. As you can see from looking over my list No.1, these tape recordings document a period going back to the early 1950s and up to and including the present. Some of these recordings are so rare, I know of no other recording that exists of certain people represented in this listing.

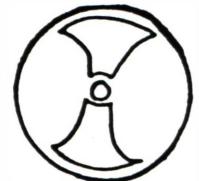
I am conducting the FTRIS project as an experiment to see if there are other serious minded forteans in the world who are interested in co-operating to make this project work! If there are, there will be more lists in the future. Right now, there are more than enough hours of tape right here, in this list, to keep us all happy for some time!

Some of these tape recordings have to be heard to be believed! Listening to these tapes is a great and important educational experience. Hoping to hear from you soon!

FTRIS LIST #1 (all tapes on cassette)

FTRIS

Dennis Pilichis (FTRIS)



TAPE # SUBJECT MATTER

- 001----- Armstrong Circle Theater Ufo Debate 1-22-58 Donald Keyhoe gets cut off air incident.
1 hr, with added commentary on the incident.
- 002----- "UFO" Movie Documentary 1956 Part 1 1 hr.
- 003----- "UFO" Movie Documentary 1956 Part 2
Tom Wolf of Hamilton Oh. relates observation of a crashed ufo incident 1949.
Taped in 1957 at a ufo meeting in Cincinnati Oh. 1hr.
- 004----- UFOS: Friend Foe or Fantasy CBS TV May 10th 1966 1 hr.
- 005----- UFOs Do You Believe? NBS News Dec 15th 1974 1 hr.
- 006----- Dick Cavett Show "UFOS" WEWS TV Nov 14th 1973 1 hr.
- 007----- Ufos: Fact or Fiction? WHK Radio Akron Oh. May 3 1966 1hr.
- 008----- The UFOs Planetarium Lecture Series - Hubert J. Bernhard 1 hr.
- 009----- Archie Rothman's Time Machine WMMS-FM Radio Dec-8-1974 Earl Neff 1 hr.
- 010----- Monster Special - CBS TV Nov-27-1974 1 hr.
- 011----- Gray Barker discusses his investigation into the Flatswood Monster - taped in 1956
French Canadian Ufo Landing - Interviews with Family in 1954 1hr.
- 012----- Gray Barker Discusses the Albert K. Bender Mystery in 1956
Ivan T. Sanderson WOR Radio Nov 25th 1956 Long John Nebel discusses the Flatswood
Monster Case 1hr.
- 013----- Crashed Saucer Eyewitness Account 1950s: Location Arizona 1hr. (Taped 1957)
- 014----- George Hunt Williamson - Footprints of Prophecy Nov-20-1960 Part 1 1hr.
- 015----- George Hunt Williamson - Footprints of Prophecy Nov-20-1960 Part 2 1hr.
- 016----- George Hunt Williamson - Ufo World Reports - 1959 Part 1 1 hr.
- 017----- George Hunt Williamson - Ufo World Reports - 1959 Part 2 1 hr.
- 018----- Reinhold O. Schmidt talks about his Kearney Nebraska ufo occupant experiences
which took place in 1955, and resulting Government involvement - taped 1958 1hr.
- 019----- Orfeo Angelucci talks about his ufo contact experiences of 1955 - taped 1958 1hr.
- 020----- Colin McCarthy talks before the BUFORA Group of England on Australian ufo
reports - Jan 1 1967 1hr.

TAPE # SUBJECT MATTER

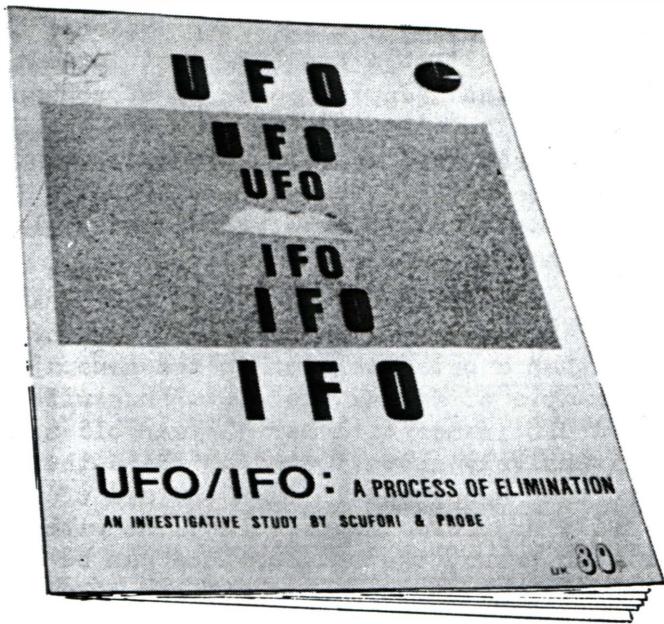
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- 021----- Eyewitness Account of The Zeitun Egypt Apparitions of The Virgin Mary 1hr.
022----- Egyptian Apparation Research Lecture Ray Stanford 1hr.
023----- The Warminster Thing BBC England 1966
 BUFORA Meeting In England 2-4-1967 Warminster Research Team Update Part 1 1hr.
024----- BUFORA Meeting: Warminster England Research Team Update Part 2 1hr.
025----- BUFORA Meeting: Warminster England Research Team Update Part 3 1hr.
026----- Flying Saucers and The People Who See Them BBC England May-9-1968 1hr.
027----- John G. Fuller Barry Farber Show Dec-1-66, Tonight Show Aug-1-66, Tonight Show Feb-24-66 total 1hr.
028----- Desmond Leslie Talks About Flying Saucers In London England 1954
 George Admaski and Desmond Leslie Answer Questions about their book Flying Saucers Have Landed (1956) 1hr.
029----- Buck Nelson, talks about his contact experiences 1958
 George Admaski on the Long John Nebel Show 1965
 Adamski interviewed by Edward Ruppelt in 1955 Part 1 1 hr.
030----- Admaski interviewed by Ruppelt Part 2
 Adamski talks about Astronomy and Religion 1956
 Adamski talks about the Propulsion of Space Ships Part 1 1956 1 hr.
031----- Adamski talks About the Propulsion of Space Ships Part 2 1956
 Admaski Lecture in New Zealand 1955 1 hr.
032----- Truman Bethurum talks about his ufo/occupant contact 1956
 Adamski talks about the Desert Contact With Space People 1956
 William Ferguson talks about his outerspace contacts 1957 1 hr.
033----- Berthold Schwarz: Saucers, PSI and Psychiatry: MUFON Convention Akron OH. 1974 1hr
034----- Berthold Schwarz: Coincidence and Synchronicity: INFO Convention 1974 1hr.
035----- John Keel lecture before the INFO Convention Aug 1974 1 hr.
 WNCR-FM 1 12 72 Ufo Red Alert Broadcast Cleveland Oh.
036----- Wes Fitch lecture before the Cleveland Ufology Project Nov-21-1970 Part 1 1hr.
037----- Wes Fitch lecture before the Cleveland Ufology Project Nov-21-1970 Part 2
 Ivan T. Sanderson on the Barry Farber Show Aug 1969: Topic was Bigfoot
038----- Ivan T. Sanderson Dec-18-1969 WKYC Radio Cleveland Ohio 1hr.
039----- Strange Case Of Susan X: Nov-10-1971 Allen Douglas Radio Show Earl Neff Part 1 1hr.
040----- Strange Case Of Susan X Part 2 1hr.
041----- Woody Derenberger on The Allen Douglas Show May 25 1971 Cleveland OH. Part 1 1hr.
042----- Woody Derenberger Part 2 1 hr.
043----- Earl J. Neff and Ted Owens : Allen Douglas Show April 30 1971 Cleve. Oh. 1½ hrs.
044----- John Keel: WKYC Radio, Allen Douglas Sept 26th 1967 Part 1 1 hr.
045----- John Keel" WKYC Radio Part 2
 John Keel on the Bill Addison Show Nov-5-1967 1hr.
046----- John Ferry of Australia July 1957: Actual experiences recorded live on tape with 5 members of the research team as witnesses.
 John Ferry Reports on Australian Ufo Sightings 1hr.
047----- Ivan T. Sanderson: March 21 1969 Allen Douglas Show Part 1 1 hr. "The Unexplained"
048----- Ivan T. Sanderson "The Unexplained" Part 2
 Ivan T. Sanderson on Perrys Probe: The Uninvited Visitors April 10 1969 1hr.
049----- Coleman VonKeviczky and Earl Neff: The Allen Douglas Show Sept 9 1971 Cleveland Ohio - plus a call in from Susan X (See tape #39-40) 1 ½ hrs.
050----- Hayden Hewes talks about The Mo-Mo Hairy Monster Clive Thomas Show 1971 Oh. 1hr.
051----- Sykesville Maryland Monster Presentation At The INFO Convention 1974 1 hr.
052----- Bigfoot Movie Documentary viewed at the INFO Convention 1974 1hr.
053----- Ghosts in Ohio and other areas: Allen Douglas Show April 28th 1969 WKYC Radio 1hr Part 1
054----- Ghosts in Ohio Part 2 1 hr. Part 1 of Oct-31-69 show on Ghosts
055----- Ghosts in Ohio Part 3 1 hr.
056----- CAPRO Canada Ufo Encounters, with actual witnesses interviewed on tape Part 1 1hr.
057----- CAPRO Canada Ufo Encounters Part 2 1 hr.
058----- CAPRO Canada Ufo Encounters Part 3 1 hr.

TAPE #	SUBJECT MATTER	FTRIS TAPE LIST #1
059-----	Larry Moyers & Mark Candusso - WERE AM Pete Franklin Feb 4 1971 2 hrs.	
060-----	Dennis Pilichis on WNIR-FM Radio April 9th 1982 Kent Ohio Part 1 1 hr.	
061-----	Dennis Pilichis WNIR-FM Radio Part 2 1 hr.	
062-----	Dennis Pilichis Lecture Before The Tri-County Ufo Study Group on April 17th 1981 Bigfoot: Five Toes Three Toes: and Ufos Part 1 1 hr.	
063-----	Bigfoot: Five Toes Three Toes: and Ufos Part 2 1hr.	
064-----	Dennis Pilichis lecture before Tri-County Ufo Study Group, "Weird World" Sept 1980 total 1 hr. Sebring Ohio	
065-----	Larry Peters lecture before the Tri-County Ufo Study Group, Sebring Ohio. Ex- periences in Rome with Ape Entities - April 17th 1982 Williard McIntyre lecture before The Tri-County Club, April 17th 1982, Brinson Peak experiences and Rome encounters 1 hr.	
066-----	Ted Bloecher: Hominids or Humanoids: INFO Convention Lecture 1974 Part 1 1 hr.	
067-----	Ted Bloecher: Part 2 1 hr.	
068-----	Ted Phillips: Ufo Trace Landing Cases: MUFON Convention Akron Oh. 1974 1 hr.	
069-----	Research Papers Read at INFO Convention: F.W. Holiday "About Flying Saucers and Such" & Vincent Gaddis "Mass Hallucinations Vrs. Mass Hypnotism" Keel Comments on above papers. Frank Edwards: Flying Saucers Serious Business, Record Album 1 hr.	
070-----	EI Dorado Springs Missouri Glowing Red Balls : Interviews with witnesses: April 1959 1 hr. (Entire town witnessed glowing balls)	
071-----	1957 United States Flying Saucer Invasion: Eyewitness Accounts, plus comments by Ruppelt, Al Chop and William Leer, Keyhoe, more. 1 hr.	
072-----	Vancouver A.F.S. Club: Eyewitness Accounts: Many witnesses interviewed Part 1 1hr.	
073-----	Vancouver A.F.S. Club Part 2 1 hr.	
074-----	David Whiteman & Herold Hill of the Wigom Flying Saucer Club England (1956) WIRY-AM Radio Broadcast Reporting on "Blue Floating Balls" 1958? Ufo Reports from the Newswire, late 1950s BBC Broadcast: Frank Stranges & Coral Connery Jan 1968 Dr. Frank Saunders Today Show 1-9-69 Ufos? Yes! 1 hr.	
075-----	Waverney Girvan: Interview in England (1956?) Stephen Darbshire 1954 saucer and photo case, with comments by Dr. Darbshire KYW TV Ralph Mayer Ufo Photo Case (late 1950s) PM: Bryant & Helen Reeves (Late 1950s)	
076-----	Eyewitness Reports on Ufos from The Listeners: 1040s 1950s Covering the U.S. 1 hr.	
077-----	Wilbur B. Smith: Misc Lectures 1958 1 hr.	
078-----	Wilbur B. Smith: The New Science 1 hr.	
079-----	Wilbur B. Smith: We Are Not Alone ½ hr.	
080-----	Very Strange Eyewitness Accounts U.S. (1950s 1960s) 1 hr.	
081-----	Ufo Eyewitness Accounts: Canada The Ufo Story: Hal Starr and APRO 1 hr.	
082-----	Psychic Discoveries Behind The Iron Curtain - Allen Douglas Show Aug-8-70 Part 1 Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder 1 hr.	
083-----	Psychic Discoveries Behind The Iron Curtain Part 2 1 hr.	
084-----	Encounters With Ghosts - Allen Douglas Show - May 5 -67 Part 1 1 hr.	
085-----	Encounters With Ghosts - Part 2 1 hr.	
086-----	Larry Moyers Interviews with Witnesses of Williard/Norwalk Ohio Ufo Sighting(Flying Saucer Investigating Committee Akron Ohio) Jan 1971 1 hr.	
087-----	Fetheroff Family Ufo Sighting Lodi Oh. Oct 9th 1969 - Larry Moyers FSIC 1 hr.	
088-----	Strange Occupant Encounter of Charles Smith May 8th 1974 - Larry Moyers & Earl Neff - Cleveland Ohio 1 hr.	
089-----	Dave Morris Car Hit Occupant Case March 28th 1967 Oh. - GE Plant Sighting Sept 13th 1967 - Both FSIC Larry Moyers / Shirley Duresen Little Man Sighting 1958 1 hr.	
090-----	Vellaca Family Ufo Entity Encounters - FSIC - Richard Lee - Aug 9th 1969 AKRON Oh. Part 1 1 hr.	
091-----	Vellaca Family Ufo Entity Encounter Part 2 1 hr.	

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B. Wheeler



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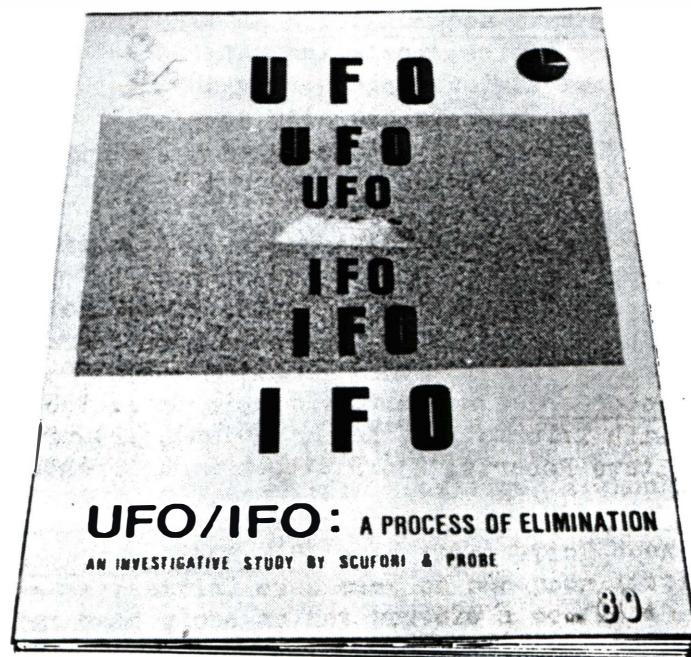
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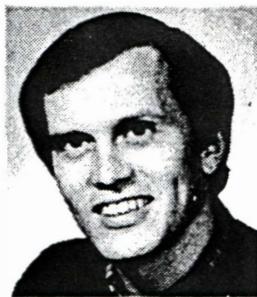
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UFOs, CARS AND EM EFFECTS

ON MAY 19, 1909, a motorcyclist in Wroxham, Norfolk, England, saw a globe-shaped light pass overhead. Suddenly the cycle's headlight went out, forcing the rider to stop. When the UFO had passed out of sight, the headlight came back on.

This is the first of 441 cases Mark Rodeghier has catalogued in *UFO Reports Involving Vehicle Interference* (Center for UFO Studies, Box 1402, Evanston, Ill. 60204, 1981, 144 pages, \$8.00, paperback). It is hardly the most spectacular or evidential. It shows, however, that electromagnetic (EM) effects were being associated with unknown aerial phenomena long before anyone ever heard of "flying saucers."

As Rodeghier writes in the introduction, "This study is an examination, chiefly through statistical means, of the subclass of UFO events wherein the car, truck, or other motor vehicle in which a witness was either riding or in near proximity to, was seemingly affected by the presence of a UFO. The effect may be that the motor, radio, and headlights (if at night) all cease to function. It may be that none of these stopped working, but that the vehicle came under some form of outside control and moved in contradiction to the command of its operator. Or the effect may be any combination of the above or many others listed in the catalogue."

Rodeghier devotes 75 pages to one-paragraph summaries of EM cases, listed chronologically, from the literature and from CUFOS' files. The

list is not an exhaustive one but it does comprise most known incidents and it certainly is large enough for the author's purpose, which is to determine through statistical evaluation what if any hidden patterns exist in the data.

Rodeghier finds that, in common with other high-strangeness reports (such as close encounters of the third kind), most of the EM cases "occurred in rural or deserted areas" and in the late-evening or early-morning hours. ("During the period from 2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.," he writes, "the chance of experiencing an (EM) event is 131 times less than at 3:00 A.M.") This fact casts considerable doubt on claims that EM effects are caused by thunderstorms (which for meteorological reasons tend to occur late in the afternoon) or by piezoelectric fields (which result from seismic stresses on quartz-bearing granite; "it does not seem plausible that such fields be preferentially formed in the hours between 11:00 P.M. and 5:00 A.M.").

In 35 percent of the cases witnesses estimated they were within 100 feet of the object, which "allows us to place more confidence in the witness' report of UFO characteristics." One-third of the UFOs were described as disks and estimated to be 10 to 30 feet in diameter. Most cases involved more than one witness (an average of 1.91 per case). These witnesses do not represent any particular class of people — just "a random sample of the available drivers (vehicles) on the road, by time of day and location."

In the end Rodeghier uncovers "35 separate statistically significant correlations." Some are remarkable indeed. One nexus incorporates the presence of a light beam, control of the vehicle, a physiological effect on the witness, and the chasing of the vehicle by the UFO.

"What can the association of these four characteristics mean? Does it make good sense that they are associated?" Rodeghier asks.

"I believe the answer is yes. A light beam, with presumably higher energies, can affect a human metabolism. The beam might be necessary to take control of a vehicle and its operation and of course, a UFO must chase a vehicle to position itself in order to shine the beam onto the vehicle. Similarly, the associations of chasing and control can be understood, as well as chasing and the physiological effect. And if controlling a vehicle requires additional energies, the witness might well be affected, thus completing the nexus. Note that the color blue is correlated with a light beam and a physiological effect, both of which require large amounts of energy — which blue, being in the energetic end of the spectrum, may be signifying."

"This nexus . . . is best understood if we assume that EM events are physical events, caused by a nonimaginary phenomenon."

Another nexus includes UFOs that are metallic-appearing, that are disk-shaped, that land and that emit sound. A third nexus involves "silent, small lights moving in a straight trajectory."

The first two, comprising "very dramatic scenarios which involve large energies, seemingly deliberate acts of control of the vehicle, and metallic objects emitting sound, often landing on the ground," do not, Rodeghier reasonably concludes, "describe some unknown natural phenomenon." The last, however, may well involve such a phenomenon.

Rodeghier's report, technical in places but eminently readable, is an important contribution to the serious literature of ufology and no one with an

FATE

intelligent interest in the UFO mystery should be without it. It is one of a number of excellent works the Center for UFO Studies has published in the past few years. Others include Davis and Bloecher's *Close Encounter at Kelly and Others of 1966* (1979), Zeidman's *A Helicopter-UFO Encounter Over Ohio* (1976), Ballester Olmos' *A Catalogue of 200 Type-I UFO Events in Spain and Portugal* (1976), Webb's *1973 — Year of the Humanoids* (1976), and the two issues published to date of *Journal of UFO Studies* — all highly recommended.

I might also mention that CUFOS' *International UFO Reporter* (Box 1621, Lima, Ohio 45802), edited by J. Allen Hynek, has been revived as an independent 16-page bimonthly. For a time *IUR* existed, rather unhappily, as a supplement to the Washington, D.C.-based magazine *Frontiers of Science*, from which it has since separated.

IUR, the best American UFO periodical now going, deserves your support. Without it and the Center for UFO Studies these would be dark days for ufology in this country.

THE UFO VERDICT— EXAMINING THE EVIDENCE

Robert Sheaffer. Prometheus Books, Buffalo, N. Y., 1981. 242 pages. \$15.95.

THE AUTHOR has produced a useful, informative, interesting, and well-written work. Furthermore, he has created that rarity of rarities — a book about UFO's that's a lot of fun to read. Most treatments of the subject, whether pro or con, are filled with detail, take themselves much too seriously, and are utterly dull and boring.

Sheaffer is a free-lance writer who has done quite a bit of UFO investigating on his own. He is a good writer and, to judge by what is in this book, he knows his astronomy as well. Rather than bewilder the reader with hundreds of unrelated items, he takes a small number of the most celebrated UFO flaps and discusses them thoroughly.

One's interest is seized as early as page 4, where former President Jimmy Carter's 1969 UFO sighting is taken up. Just about everybody knows Carter saw a UFO, but few seem to know the sequel to the story. It took Sheaffer a lot of effort, but he finally tracked down evidence establishing the correct date of the incident. That done, it was easy to show that Venus was at the same altitude and in the same direction as the UFO at the time and date the observation was made. This incident illustrates an important point: not everyone who files a UFO report is obscure and unreliable. In fact, witnesses are usually sober, reliable, and sincere, and often have some standing in the community.

Reading Sheaffer's book will reinforce the conclusions most readers of this magazine have already been forced to make regarding



"Oh yeah? A peace feeler from who?"

astronomical knowledge among the public. The average citizen is utterly ignorant of the most common and ordinary sights in the sky (that stars twinkle, for example), and totally incapable of describing anything that is seen. Here is where all astronomers, especially amateurs, have a golden opportunity and a serious duty. Surely, there has been enough gasoline wasted chasing bright stars and planets across Ohio!

The UFO "movement" has had a long, complex, raucous history, and the author threads his way neatly through the tangle of acronyms that litter the organizational UFO scene. Here is probably the most useful summary in print of a neglected side of a complex phenomenon.

This reviewer was most interested in the description of recent trends among UFO believers. It appears that "paranormal" explanations are now extremely popular: angels, ghosts, witches, and so on seem to be making a lot of visits to obscure places these days. Sheaffer uses numerous examples to show the increasingly irrational bent of an influential wing of the UFO movement.

Television, newspapers, and the like, especially those of the "better" type, get a very thorough raking over the coals from the author. He feels they have little knowledge of science in general and seem to leave their journalistic principles behind when reporting UFO stories. He gives names, dates, and examples. For instance, the Wash-

ton Post carried a 15-column-inch front-page story on April 30, 1977, about the Jimmy Carter UFO sighting — even though it was eight-year-old "news." The correct explanation got 1½ column inches in the gossip column of May 9, 1977.

Sheaffer has coined the interesting term "jealous phenomenon" to cover the whimsical behavior of UFO's, ESP, and similar oddities. This "jealousy" is the critical difference between UFO's and legitimate, albeit poorly understood, scientific phenomena. Your typical unidentified flying object is very choosy about just when and where it will appear. Apparently, its behavior is governed by an overriding concern for human thoughts and emotions — it is determined to thwart all human attempts to verify its existence. It doesn't mind being photographed, for example, but always by a single cameraperson; never ever by two, or 20, or 100, as an aurora or daylight meteor would be.

He points out that the Rocky Mountain daylight meteor of August 10, 1972 (see the October, 1972, and July, 1974, issues of SKY AND TELESCOPE), was totally unexpected, visible less than two minutes, and passed over lightly populated terrain. Yet it left far more evidence for its existence than have all the UFO's of the past 30 years combined, even though many of its observers still had no idea what they were seeing.

All in all, Sheaffer sees UFOlogy as a

powerful social movement which, fundamentally, is a reaction against science and reason. He blends this view with specific cases and general background in this dandy work, always providing references so the reader can check up on him. If you're only going to have one book on UFO's, this is the one.

Finally, what harm, after all, does it do if someone else believes in UFO's and the like? Believing in cruising celestial crockery may be silly, but is it worth getting worked up about? Yes, says Sheaffer, and his chilling words should be considered by all:

Today, the voice of antiscience has gained the upper hand in many fashionable and "educated" circles. Psychic insight is deemed superior to scientific research; the way to solve the energy crisis is to turn back the clock (to outdoor plumbing and oxcarts); and the answer to food shortages is to return to nature (that is, 80 percent of the population existing at a subsistence level on primitive collective farms, using horse-drawn ploughs). It is a sad commentary on present-day educational facilities that platitudes such as these pass for "advanced" thinking today.

But reality clearly dictates otherwise. The world's population has mushroomed to its present level because of modern medicine and high-technology agriculture. Should these advances be repealed, the iron hand of reality will swiftly and inevitably reduce the world's population to what it was in preindustrial times, through starvation, pestilence, war, or a combination of the three.

RONALD A. SCHORN



ANOTHER UNSUPPORTED CLAIM?

RUSS REARDON

The storyline of Raymond Fowler's THE MELCHIZEDEK CONNECTION mentions alien implants in human bodies. Well, those of us implanted must not have been among the 285,720 (FAA figure) passengers on America's airlines, else airports' scanners could have detected an implant. Also, those of us implanted must not have been among the 8 million (approx) patients X-rayed in hospitals or other medical facilities annually.

Fowler's alledged potential for "physical evidence" can be easily confirmed or denied by an ARBITRON TV-type sampling of scanner operators & X-ray technicians. It seems likely the author has not queried such operators; he who is usually a fact writer on UFO's.

My Siamese cat was X-rayed yesterday (Aug 22) by our Vet to aid diagnosis; rat shotgun pellets, bamboo splinters and aluminum shards from a July 4th fireworks explosion photographed well as imbedded in his body were removed. What I'm getting at is, I was not taken in by Adamski and his "furry creatures seen scurrying around the backside of the Moon"; Scully's cigarette-pack sized transmitter", or Jessup's invisible battleship. Whereas in Fowler's charge, a sample survey of those operating metal detectors or X-ray apparatus's would confirm or deny such an allegation. And if such implants do exist on computer screen or film we'll have at long last that much sought after but still elusive piece of 'physical evidence'. However since THE MELCHIZEDEK CONNECTION is classified as "fiction", Fowler would be off the hook, wouldn't he?

Russ Reardon, Aug 23 '82 Isle of Palms SC 29451

